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NEWPORT, R. L.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June, 1758, and is now in its see hundred and sixtictle year, it is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English innguage, it is a large quarto weekly of forty-sight columns filled with interesting reading-editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments, and the selection of t

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Focal Matters

Local Matters,

SUE FOR LARGE SUMS

Newport has the promise of sensational court proceedings when two new cases instituted within a few days are brought to trial. These cases concern two prominent society men of this city, Mr. George Penbody Eustis has instituted a slander suit against Mr. Ogden Codman, the amount of damages being laid at \$100,000 and Mr. Codman has brought an action of trespass against Mr. Eusris for \$25,000. It is understood that the "trespass" consisted of a fistic assault upon Mr. Codman when he failed to apologize for remarks which he is alleged to have made concerning the sympathics of Mr. Eustis in the present war.

The prominence of the men concerned and the large sums named in the legal papers make the cases of more than ordinary interest. Mr. Eustis has occupied a summer residence here for several years, spending his winters in New York and Washington. During the Spanish war he served as an ensign in the United States Navy. Mr. Codman is a prominent architect of Boston, and has occupied the Parker cottage on Merton Road during the past season. Both men are members of some of the most exclusive clubs of New York and Newport, and are well known in Society

ROBERT GROSVENOR

Mr. Robert Grosvenor of New York and Newport, a son of Mrs. William Grosvenor, died very suddenly at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York on Sunday, following an attack of influence. He had been staying at the hotel with his wife for a few days, preparatory to opening his winter residence, and was taken suddenly ill and died within a brief time. His untimely death came as a great shock to his many friends in this city.

Mr. Grosvenor was well known in Newport, where he had spent most of his summers from childbood. He attended St. George's School here for several terms. He was a graduate of Harvard University, and was preparing to receive his diploma in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He was devoted to chemistry and had done a great deal of research work along this line.

Mr. Grosvenor was married last spring to Miss Arielle Frost of Chicago, who survives him. 'He also leaves, besides his mother, two brothers, William and Theodore P. Grosvenor, and four sisters, Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mrs. G. Maurice Congdon, Mrs. George Peabody Gardner, Jr., and Mrs. Richard Cary Curtis.

Rev. Nathaniel J. Sproul, D. D., has removed with his family to Somerville, N. J., where Dr. Sproul will at once assume the pastorate of his new church. He preached his farewell sermon at the First Presbyterian Church in this city last Sunday, and had large congregations at both morning and evening service. He will be greatly missed in Newport.

THOMAS P. PECKHAM

Mr. Thomas P. Peckham, one of Newport's leading bankers and prominent in many activities in the city, died quite suddenly at his home on Newport avenue on Thursday evening. For some months he had not been in the best of health, but Rad been able to attend to his duties at his bank a greater part of the time. He had returned from his annual trip to the White Mountains only about two weeks before his death, and had seemed considerably refreshed. For the past week his health had not been as good, and he had remained at home, although not confined to his bed. On Thursday be suffered an apoplectic attack and died within a short time.

Mr. Peckham was one of Newport's best known and most highly esteemed citizens. A Newporter by birth, his every interest centered in the affairs



of his native city. Whatever promised to be of the best interest to the community met with his hearty and unqualified support. A tireless worker, he gave of his full strength to whatever appealed to his judgment, and his services in organizations and committees for the public welfare were in great demand. A man of almost unerring judgment, of unquestioned integrity, he gave freely of his advice and assistance to all who called upon him. Always fond of young men, he delighted to encourage them in their undertakings, and by quiet suggestion he had directed many along paths that would lead to ultimate success.

Mr. Peckham was a son of the late William P. Peckham and was born in Newport in 1846. After receiving his early education in the public schools of Newport, he began his banking experience as a boy in the old Traders Bank of Newport. He was afterward employed for about a year in the stationery store of the late Charles E. Hammett, Jr., and in 1868, he becan e a clerk in the old National Bank of Rhode Island. Here he had spent practically his entire business life, being cashier of the bank for many years. When the Industrial Trust Company bought out the National Bank, Mr. Peckham was made the manager of the Newport Branch, and non the organization o Trust Company he was made its president, a position that he occupied until his death.

Mr. Peckham took a deep interest in municipal affairs and had served his city in many important capacities. He had been a member and chairman of the School Committee, a member of the old common council and board of aldermen, and a member of the representative council. He was for a number of years a member and active worker in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, but some years ago he affiliated with Emmanuel Church.

He was prominent in the Masonic lodges of Newport, having been tressurer of St. John's Lodge No. 1, until St. Paul's Lodge was chartered, when he became one of the charter members of that body and was its first secretary, serving in that capacity until he was made Master of the Lodge. He had been Regent of Coronet Council, Royal Arcanum, and also Grand Regent of Rhode Island in that Order. He was for a number of years president of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the Revolution, and, being a staunch patriot, took a deep interest in that organization. He had served for several years as president of the Y. M. C. A., and was largely instrumental in securing the gift of the present handsome building of that organization. He had been treasurer of a number of local organizations, including the Newport Cooperative Association for Saving and Building, the Redwood Library, and many others. He had acted as financial adviser to many organizations of a charitable character.

Mr. Peckham is survived by a widow, who was a daughter of the late Weeden T. Underwood, and one daughter, Miss Etta M. Peckham.

Another daughter, Miss Bertha Peckham, and a son, Mr. Audley Clarke Peckham, died several years ago.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2,00 o'clock at Enomanuel Church. St. Paul's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., will escort the remains to the cemetery and the Masonic ritual will be conducted at the grave.

NEWPORTER KILLED IN ACTION

Another Newport boy, Samuel M. Cottrell, has paid the supreme sacrifice in the great war against Germany. His father, Hon. Robert C. Cottrell, received a letter this week from a lieutenant in the 314th Infantry, giving the particulars of his son's death, and paying a high tribute to his valor and skill as a soldier.

Private Cottrell was assigned to machine gun duty and his company was in the great advance made by the Americans in France. For four days he fought valiantly, and was pressing forward with his company on the fifth day when a German shell landed near his gun, killing both Private Cottrell and his Sergeant instantly. There were no wounds visible on their bodies, so it is suposed that death was due to the terrible shock of the explosion. Death was instantaneous and probably painless. The chaplain took charge of the bodies while the company continued to advance. It is hoped that his grave was sufficiently marked so that it can be identified and the remains brought home for interment after the war.

The news of the death of Private Cottrell came as a great shock to hismany friends in Newport, where he was widely known and highly esteemed. He was formerly a student at the Rogers High School, and while in that institution took a prominent place in the athletic organizations, being especially prominent in football. He afterward attended private academies, and then entered the employ of a well known manufacturing concern in New York, where he was highly esteemed. When called upon for war service his employers stated that they would hold his position open for him upon his return.

Although Private Cottrell had been at the front for some time, he had been in the army for only a comparatively short period. He left Newport with a draft increment in the early surmer, being first assigned to Camp Upton and then transferred to Camp Meade, being sent aeroad after a few weeks' training in this country. He took his new profession seriously and was regarded as a valuable man by his officers, being slated for promotion to non-commissioned rank shortly. He met death as he would have wished. while the American flag was advancing against stubborn resistance,

Private Cottrell is survived by his father, Hon Robert C. Cottrell; one brother, Professor Edwin A. Cottrell; and four sisters, Mrs. Ralph R. Barker, Jr., Mrs. Alcrander S, Ackerman, Miss Louise and Miss Kutherine Cottre!!.

C. E. TABOR REPORTED KILLED

According to information received from private letters from the front, Clifford E. Tabor of Newport has been killed in France. Private John J. Leddy, a son of the late Alderman Leddy, who is with the 514th Infantry in France writes that the Germans bombarded a base hospital well behind the front lines, and that Private Tabor was killed. No official announcement of the fact has as yet been rade.

Mr. Tabor bad been employed in the drug store of Mr. Charles M. Cole in this city for about two years and roomed with Mr. and Mrs. William G. Ward at 29 Powei avenue. His home was in Cranston, where his parents now live. He was a young man of pleasing disposition and excellent character and was well liked by all with whom he came in contact. He was attached to the medical department, having had a valuable training in the pharmary at Newport. He was an active member of the First Presayterian Church.

The Young Men's Republican Club has organized for the year by the election of James W. Thompson as president. Eugene I. Brown as vice president, Harold P. Arnold as secretary and Willard L. Pike as treasnter. Recause of the emergency conditions the Club will omit its usual campaign dimer this year, but will continue its activities for the success of the Republi an ticket. The retiring president of the Club, Mr. Ceorge 3. Austin, and the vice president, Ensign James P. Cozzens, are both in the armed service of the country, the former in the Army and the latter in the Navy. President Wilson did not refuse their services beause of their

REPUBLICAN RALLIES

The Newport Opera House was filled to the doors on the occasion of the Republican rally on Wednesday ning. The crowd was a quict one, with considerable enthusiasm at inals, but being present for the very apparent purpose of listening to what the Republican statesmen had to say on the great issues that confront the Nation today. They listened quietly intelligently, taking in every point that was made and being receptive of all the excellent arguments advaliced. Previous to the assemblage in the theatre, the Newport Military Band rendered an excellent concert on Washington Square, which helped to draw the crowd.

Governor Beeckman presided, and was enthusiastically received, as he always is in Newport or any other part of the State. He gave a quiet, straightforward talk in opening, referring to President Wilson's suggestion that the Nation did not need Republicans to carry on the war, and plenging himself as Governor to do his, best to win the war.

his, best to win the war.

Senator LeBaron B. Colt gave a scholarly address in his usual masterful style dealing in a patriotic manner with the important questions that must be settled now and also after the war. He showed the support that he had given to President Wilson and the necessary measures for prosecuting the war with vigor, and expressed a desire to be allowed to sorve his country in the manner in which he is best fitted.

: Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretury of the Treasury, was an able speaker, and although his address was a long one, his auditors were by no means exhausted when he had finished. Mayor Clark Burdick of Newport, the nominee for Congress from this district, spoke rather briefly, but made an excellent impression. He told of the deep interest that Newport has in the National government at Washington because of the importantistations here. He paid a splendid tribute to the Newport boys who have fallen in action, and issued a strong appeal for the right to representation in the conduct of the war by the Republican party which has given of her best.

There have been several other rallies held during the week, mostly of a special nature, which have been addressed by strong speakers. The candidates and their friends have been kept busy attending the various meetings in Newport and elsewhere. Everywhere a strong hostility has been found to the President's suggestion that this is a war by the Democratic party, in which the Republicans are to have no interest.

Some of the Democratic orators from out of town have been in the city within the last few days, including Josephus Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, and Theodore Francis Green, the Democratic nominee for Congress.

MISS MacLEOD IN FRANCE

The work in France of Miss Jessie tnis city, much favorable comment in the press, an account of her activities being sent out from the headquarters of the United War Work Campaign in New York. In company with a young woman from Yonkers, Miss MacLeod is established in an abandoned hotel in a ruined French village, where the two young women are engaged practically day and night in serving food and refreshments to soldiers going to or returning from the front, and are also able to furnish a limited number with sieeping accommodations. They are working under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., and the men who have had occasion to pass their establishment have had occasion to bless them for their tireless aid.

Miss MacLeod is a daughter of the late Angus MacLeod and a sister of Dr. Norman M. MacLeod and of ex-Vayor William MacLeod, the latter being himself an officer in the Army.

CROWELL-WATSON

The marriage of Miss May Evelyn Watson, daughter of Police Sergeant and Mrs. William F. Watson, and Mr. Benjamin Crowell, took place at the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Wednesday evening, Rev. William I. Ward officiating. The bride was attractively gowned in white crepe de chine with a tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of chrysanthemums. She was attended by Miss Gertrude Ehrhardt as bridesmaid and the best man was Mr. William West. The ushers were Messrs. Robert W. Thompson, William B. Thompson, Henry Clancy and Joseph Simpson.

After a wedding trip to Albany and other places, Mr. and Mrs. Crowell will make their home at 112 Second street.

MANY TAXES UNPAID

The board of aldermen held their final meeting as a board of canyassers on Wednesday morning and found a great deal to be done before the voting lists will be in condition for use on election day. Tax Collector Higbee presented a long list of names of persons assessed for personal property taxes, who had not paid their taxes at the time of closing his office on the previous day. In former years it has been the practice for the board of canvassers to order these names stricken from the voting lists, unless the men have registered this year, but following the custom inaugurated last year, the board ordered the names of these men removed from the personal property section of the lists and placed on the registry section, provided the men have registered once. This makes an implense amount of work for the city clerk, and also for the Mercury Office, where the voting lists are printed. About 1500 changes must be made and the printed lists delivered as far in advance of the election as possible.

Under the present system of changing the names from the personal property to the registry section, instead of striking them from the lists the men lose no privilege by their neglect to pay their taxes. A registry voter can vote for every office for which a taxpayer can vote at the State election. At the city election, one month later, it will be different, as the registry voters are not allowed to vote for members of the board of aldermen or representative council. It is possible that a large amount of these personal property taxes may be paid up before that time and the names restored to the personal property list. It is extremely probable that unless the political parties or interested individuals come to the rescue and pay up these taxes that the Tax Collector will have a long list of uncollected personal property taxes to report to the representative couneil in January.

SUPERIOR COURT

Judge Barrows was on hand Monday morning to go on with the business of the October session of the Superior Court, which had been postponed from the regular opening day because of the influenza epidemic then prevailing.

The grand jury was charged by the Court and went out to consider a number of cases which were ready for its consideration. In the afternoon their report was made, indictments being returned against Paul E. Hilton, James B. Argyro, Bessie Tolson, James S. Stepp, Howard B. Dustin, Michael E. Mainelli, Abe Adler, and John Matoes.

On Tuesday divorce cases were in order, and the following petitions were granted: Clara Briggs Pendleton vs. William Oscar Pendleton, Marion G. O'Donnell vs. Joseph P. O'Donnell, Gerda Peterson vs. Charles Peterson, Ruth Westall Keeley vs. Frank P Keeley, Otto Hicks Strack vs. Ethel Strack, Margaret Donovan vs. James J. Donovan.

Wednesday was criminal day in the court, and several of those indicted by the grand jury were called to plead. There was one jury trial—against Howard B. Dustin, whose alleged offense was committed in the town of Tiverton.

GOVERNMENT HOUSING WORK

Work will be begun at once on the Government Housing project on Old Fort Road. Stakes have been set, and the Puilding Inspector has issued the building permit, the estimated cost of the improvements being set at \$140,000. The board of aldermen has also authorized Street Commissioner Sullivan to go ahead with the city's portion of the work in improving the highways, this work being started rather earlier than expected because of the fact that some other city work was finished. The Street Commissioner felt that if he should lay off his men he would probably lose them, as there is such a demand for labor at present, and in consequence the aldermen decided to start the government work.

The architectural plans for the new buildings call for three different types, so that the new community will not have the appearance of a tenement street in a factory town. It is prorised that the completed work will be both attractive a nd convenient.

Mr. Frank M. Wheeler, Jr., has enlisted in the United States Army and reported for duty at Fort Adams this week.

Mr. Samuel F. Fratt of this city passed his 95th birthday on Tuesday last, October 22d.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

Mr. Antone Goularte has been placed in Class 4, Division C, as necessary sole manager of an agricultural enterprise.

About 25 friends and relatives of Mrs. Almina Tallman gave her a pleasant surprise when they gathered at her home to celebrate her eightieth birthday. Mrs. Tallman received several pretty gifts and a good sum of money. Games were played and fee cream and cake were served.

Miss Helen Ayler, who submitted to an operation at the Newport Hospital, is Joing very well.

Mr. Joseph Pacheo has enlisted in the Merchant Marine service in Boston

Mr. Fred Regal, U. S. N., of New London, who has been very ill with influenza, is spending a ten days' furlough with Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Tullman at Cosy Corner.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith and

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith and sona William and Allen have returned from a 1300 mile motor trip, when they visited Canada, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Grinnell have gone on a motor trip. Mrs. S. A. Carter is keeping house for them during their vacation.

Rev. Emory H. Porter, D. D., conducted the services at St. Mary's Church on Sunday morning. A large party of men from Camp Admiral Oman was present and added much to the service by their singing of the hymns.

The schools of the town resumed their sessions on Monday,

Miss Marion Hall entertained a large party of young people at a "lusking bee" recently at her home on Union street. There were present several young men stationed at Camp Admiral Oman.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its weekly meeting on Thursday for the first time since the epidemic.

Mrs. Minot A. Steele entertained the guild of St. Paul's Church on Tuesday. The Red Cross Auxiliary met at the Parish House on Wednesday, and the Ladies' Association met with Misses Fannie and Grace Hicks on Thuraday.

There was a large attendance at the dance given by the Oakland Club at Oakland Hall on Tuesday evening. Congdon's Banjo Band played for dancing.

Rev. William H. Allen, of the Thomes street Methodist Episcopal Church will preach at the Methodist Episcopal church here on Sunday in exchange with Mrs. Kathryn Cooper.

Episcopai church here on Sunday in exchange with Mrs. Kathryn Cooper.

Plans are being made to keep Camp Admiral Oman open for an indefinite period owing to the water shortage in Newport. A large supply of blankets has arrived for the men and stoves have arrived to be used when the weather becomes cold. Saturday and Sunday the camp was open to visitors from 1 to 6 octock and many availed themselves of the opportunity to visit then. The new song dedicated to the baind was sung again and preved a big bit, as many copies were sold on Sunday. On Tuesday eyening Lient. Staley and his officers gave a Hallow E'en dance at the camp. The band at the camp, directed by Bandmaster Brown, played for the dancing and refreshments were served. Among the guests were Mrs. Beeckman, Mrs. Vanderbitt, Mrs. Oman, Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. Campbell, Lieut. Orson D. Munn, Lieut. J. K. Brachvogel, Surgeon Norman Risley and Mrs. Risley, Col. and Mrs. Oscar I. Straub, Lieut. Staley was assisted by Lieut. C. Meyers, Surgeon Carroll, Ensigns William Sturgis, Jr., C. O. Birkland, E. P. Johnson, Ames Stevens, J. F. Burke, E. F. Murphy, P. Vandenburg, R. E. Anderson, C. L. Arter, G. Hewitt, R. W. Gibbs, H. F. Schmurle, T. W. Gregory, Jr. On Thursday evening the collisted men gave a Hallow E'en party to a large number of guests, with the Camp band playing for dancing.

Ten young men from the Camp have gone to Samuel Hathaway's farm in Tiverton for a week. They will assist with the husking. They are also assisting several on the Island, where their timely help is greatly appreciated.

Lieut. Staley's beautiful horse met with an accident on Monday when it was struck by an automobile at the camp and its leg was broken. It was the pet of the camp.

Mrs. Vanderbilt arranged for the

moving picture films, taken at Camp Admiral Oman when she reviewed the regiment and those taken when Governor Beeckman reviewed it and inspected the camp to be sent to the camp to be shown to the officers and men there. The pictures were much enjoyed by all.

A Newport hackney auto coming down Broadway with a load of soldiers about 7.30 Thursday morning had a mix-up with a Ford car at the corner of Broadway and Cranston avenue, as a result of which both cars were seriously damaged. The hackney auto ran into a tree and the Ford was disabled in the gutter. Several persons who saw the hackney coming in Broadway before the accident commented on its high speed.

The strong football team from the Naval Training Station here met with inglorious defeat at the hands of the Naval Academy team at Annapolis last Saturday, by the score of 47 to 7. The large number of rooters who accumpanied the local team on their trip found their services of no avail.



parapet of his lines. A whispered chal-

lenge, an answer, and he had scaled

Fought Amid a Hallstorm of Builets.

the sandbags and descended into the

mud of the trench, to flud the firing

posts crowded and himself facing Kel-

Inwardly boiling, he stood still. It

was too dark to see the expression on

Kellerman's face, but be could imagine

"The man you sent me to bring in

"Where are your companions?" de-

"We were attacked in the dark. I

fought with my man until a bullet

killed blm. The others were taken."

"And your stretcher?" asked Keller-

"I left it between the lines. Do you

"This man is lying," said Kelle man

his companions and ran away. He lost

The Captain beckoned to the pla-

Mark, striving to keep his voice steady.

"We three were sent out to bring in

a dead man, who had been dead for

this. Was any man wounded tonight?

There was only one body in this sec-

ing his hand on Mark's shoulder.

"Cut it out!" said the sergeant, lay-

But Mark swung clear of him and

turned and faced Kellerman again.

You sent me out tonight to put me

out of the wayi" he cried, losing all self-control. "For reasons that you

know, and I know, you wanted me

dead, and you were willing to send two others to their death also. You lied

you, you treacherous dog! And here's

He struck Kellerman a buffet that

sent him reeling back against the par-

CHAPTER XIV.

The three officers who had brought

in their verdict, and the fourth, of

high rank, who had passed the sen-tence, stood rather stiffly at the door

of the little headquarters village house,

watching Mark as, with hands chained,

he was marched away by two armed

When he was out of sight they un-

"My sentiments," answered another.

"If it had been some tough who had

"Well. If the fellow's a gentleman,

"And after all, he might have been

"I don't see that. The blow was

I don't follow you there. Kellerman

had known the man in the U.S. and

wanted to give him a chance to redeem

At nightfull Mark was sitting in his

ceil. He had eaten, he had composed

himself to meet his end according to

the traditions of his caste and race;

but he could not meet it calmly. He had eliberately flung everything awny; he had let Kellerman goad

him to madness; he was going to die without even the soldier's satis-

faction of duty honorably done. And

he could not compose himself.

"What do you think, McKinnon?

"I don't want to think about it."

–n iti" said one.

quards toward the fall.

the blow you gave, back again!"

spet '

anyone here will bear me out in

his stretcher. Put him under arrest."

toon sergeant, who came forward,

wish me to go back for it, sir?"

was dead. He had been there for

the severing grin that disfigured it.
"Well!" said Kellerman sharply.

manded Kellerman.

man with a bland sneer.

"Captured."

"And you?"

lerman and the company captain,

COPYRIGHT. 1916 AV W Mark began to crawl back toward the

CHAPTER XIII.

No word had come of any project of stiack on the morrow moralng. In this the sergeant's prediction had probably proved false; yet the feeling in the air of something impending seemed to have communicated itself to the ene-

my's lines.

A wiring party and a listening post party were out from the American frenches, and Mark was on duty with three others of the stretcher bearers' company, ready for a call,

corporal was at the dugant door. "Stretcher bearers!" he whispered. The four men were on their feet

immediately, two stretchers ready.
"A man hit between the lines," said the corporal. "You've got to bring him in. You can see him from this loop-

Mark stepped upon the sentry's plat-form and saw, indistinct in the darka hundled form about half-way to the German trenches.

Then he heard Kellerman's voice at his side.

'A man of the --th got hit," he said. "Bring him in, Weston. Make a quick job of it. Corporal Baines, you'll take charge. You two will be ready to take out your stretcher in case anything happens," he added to the two others.

The corporal led the way, crouching, toward the gap in the wires. They passed two lines, traversed a diagonal lane, and emerged beyond the third into the open. The body of the woundinto light, a black patch under the

"Get down!" whispered the corporal. They flung themselves to the ground, and proceeded to wriggle forward, under his directions, pushing the stretcher as noiselessly as possible across the rough ground. Suddenly the man with Mark uttered an exclamation.

"What the devil's he sent us on this job for?" he demanded truculently.

"Shut up, you fool!" whispered the corporal hoarsely.

That ain't the man. He's been there these past three days. Dutchman he is; every listening post party knows him. What's the good of bringing him in? He ain't got no head to him."

"What you talking about?" smarled the corporal. "That's the man the Major said, and there ain't no other in sight. Teht l'

They flattened themselves as a rocket burst into the air above the German Ilnes.

Then the machine goes burst forth. "Rat-tat-tat-tat!" sang the bullets over-

They swished through the grass and pattered on the ground. No answer came from the section of the Ameri-

can line immediately behind the de-fenders, but on each side there came answering volleys, making the air an inferno of crackling death. gradually, the alarm subsided. The rocket showers died down.

"Now, boys!" whispered the corpo-

They crawled onward. The huddled form came into clear view. The body seemed to be already blending with the earth, melting into formlessness; and there was no need to wonder whether this was of a dead or wounded

"I told you so!" mumbled Mark's

companion. "I told you so. What's he sent us here for, the fool?"

ills words ended in a gurgle. From behind the shelter of the corpse leaped five men. Noiselessly they flung themselves upon the party of three. Mark felt a pistol at his temple. "Surrender i" hissed a voice in his

In a flash he realized the trap. The three were unarmed noncombatants; it was a counter-raid-and Kellerman had known that the enemy were abroad that night and suspected their rendez-VODA.

He saw his two companions being dragged, unresisting, toward the German lines. Three men were with them; besides his immediate antagonist there was only one other figure in the immediate vicinity, and that one had half turned awar.

And the thought of the infernal trap part, let the muzzle of the pistol droop, Mark drew back his band and struck noward with all his might.

the discharged bullet sped under his chin, he heard the startled cry of the Germans; and then a furious outburst of machine-gun fire came from the trenches opposite. Two Very lights went up, revealing the two struggling men to the sentries on either side.

Mark saw a powerful man, a sergeant, he thought, with close-cropped yellow hair and the hody of a Hercules. The man deshed at him, striking madly with his bare fists. The two fought amid a hallstorm of bullets,

Suddenly the German uttered a choking cry and dropped, blood spurfing from his throat, where a chance bullet had found him. As he fell, Mark preciplinted himself upon him and lay flat on the ground.

The firing dled away. Captain

Suddenly he heard the outer gate of the prison click; then came the sound oices, footsteps, a woman's swishing skirts; Eleanor and Colonel How ard stood at the barred entrance with the guard.

Murk rose from his bed and stood staring at them; he could hardly be-lieve them real. The guard unlocked the door of the cell. Eleanor shrank back against the corner of the ma-soury, her kerchief to her lip, her face chalky white. Suddenly she started forward. The Colonel whispered a word, she brushed him aside as if she had not bened blin. Her arms sought Mark's neck and found it. She pressed her lips to his.

"Captain Mark! Dear Captain Mark I' she sobbed.

And, holding her closely to him, and forgetting Howard's presence and everything else, Mark found his peace. Colonel Howard was trying to calm

her, to assume her frantic grief. At last he persuaded her to sit down. He took Mark by the arm as if he were a child, and placed him beside her.

"Mark, my dear boy-Mark, I heard of it only five minutes ago," he said. "I had to spend the night here, and Eleanor had got leave to meet me. I've just learned the outlines of it. I'm trying to get the General. Yes, yes, I he refused this morning, but he didn't know. I'm only going to sak for a respite till I can see him personally It will come out all right. Now tell me, Mark, what happened? How did Kellerman meet you? Why did you strike him? I don't ask about the charge of cowardics, because that isn't worth speaking about. I'll settle that with the General-I haven't for gotten Santiago. But about that blow, Mark-how did it all happen? Tel me exactly, so that I-'

It was unlike the old Colonel to gabble so fast. Perhaps he was afraid of breaking down.
"Can tell the General. Now begin

Tell me from the beginning. Mark. But Mark did not open his lips. And before Colonel Howard could recume Eleanor had sprung up and faced Mark cagerly.

"Now, Captain Mark, listen! II you've never listened to me before, listen now?" she cried. "I know you aren't going to tell the Colonel. It's



"Now Capt. Mark, Liston."

like you, Captain Mark. You're stub-You have a stupid, wicked streak of stubbornness in you that always makes you pretend things, and always prevents you from letting the world see what a dear, good, splendid man you are. I know you through and through, though you've never known I did. You've ruined your life by your silly silences. You seem to like to be misunderstood. You like things to go wrong with you, so that you can antier undeservingly. But it isn't heroical of you, Captain Mark. It's stubborn and wrong, and, where others are concerned, it's criminal. Where others are concerned—others who love you, Captain Mark!"

She spoke with intense passion, but, when she ended, she put her arms quietly about his neck. "Tell the Colonel, Captain, Mark, because of me," she said.

There's nothing to tell, my dear," said Mark, groping for the words that would not come. "I struck him because he-"

And he could say nothing. Of Kelterman's blow outside the inn, of his false offer of friendship, of the treachery that had risked three lives that Mark might die on a false errandnothing! And, if he had been able to speak, he could not have told. Yet he was ignorant of the inhibitory process that now, as always, held him to silence.

But Eleanor clung to him. "Yes, Centain Mark. Because he-"

"He sent three of us out to rescue a wounded man unnecessarily," said Mark lamely,

He saw a spasm pass over Howard's face. This was worse than Howard could have believed. The Colonel was shaken; his faith was strong but be was one of those who accept the obvi-"Listen, Captain Mark!" said Elea-

nor, speaking as if to a baby. "That isn't what you wanted to say. You had no thought of criticizing your superior officer, even if you thought him wrong. That isn't what you meant. Perhaps he'll tell me, father! Stand back a little. Now, whisper it. Captain Mark!"

But in the shelter of Eleanor's arms Mark felt altogether at peace. What did it matter, all this of long ago?

"Are you going to marry Kellerman Eleanor?" be asked. Very softly, in the obscurity, he felt her shake her head. And the action had precisely the opposite effect of

what Eleanor had intended. For nothing mattered any more, nothing at all. He couldn't find excusion

Mark Wallace had never excused himeelf in bla ilfe.

Eleanor drew herself out of his arms and looked at him. He looked from her face to the Colonel's. Why were they worrying him? How could he hone to save his life by going into the obscure details and explanations that they regulred of him?

And what a long rigmarole, beginning back in the war department! Mark could not string a case together; his mind was not constructed in that fashlon.

Eleanor laid her hand on his arm. "Captain Mark-don't you see that every moment is toriure to us?" she asked.

There was a terrible intensity in her tone, as if she were holding herself rigidly in restraint, for fear that she would fall should she yield to her emo-

"I struck him." stammered Mark. "I told you why. I thought he was wrong to risk those lives-I-

The look upon each face seemed to be frozen there: It was as if their lives and not Mark's, hung upon his words, Suddenly a shrick plerced the sky, cutting off Mark's speech, and a shell burst somewhere by with a shattering detonation, followed by the dull boom

or a distant gun. The Colonel started, and then resumed his gaze. It seemed to Mark as if that was an eternity of torture. He struggled in his mind desperately to find words to

say when the noise subsided.

But there came a stunning sound that seemed to split his enr-drums. He fell forward, and felt as if some one had lifted him; looked out into dark-ness, sought Eleanor and knew noth-

CHAPTER XV.

When he slowly grew conscious it was with the glad realization that he had found her. He felt her hands, supple and warm, binding a bandage round his arm. He opened his eyes to see her face bent over his. And it was

Vague cries rang in his ears, distant cries, blending, surging, swelling and dying down, but never ceasing. The rattle of small-arms was continuous, and punctuated by the foud timbre of

He was lying amid a beap of debris-that had been the village jail. Not far away he saw the Colonel sitting with eyes closed, propped up against the fragments of a wall, a blood-stained bandage round his bead. thank God!" cried Eleanor.

"You have been unconscious so long, Captain Mark! And the Colonel is badly burt. I saw the Red Cross was on oass and cried, but they could not hear me." All round them the guns were boom

ing, all round them they saw khaklclad Americans swarming over the fields, and yet the village seemed deserted. They were alone in a little easis of calm amid the tumuit.

"What are we to do?" cried the girl. "Can you walk?. Try to stand on your feet. Let me help you. We must get the Colonel somewhere."

The question on Mark's lips died away as there came the bowl of a heavy shell, followed by a stunning tmpact. A column of broken pricks spouted into the air at the end of the street, dissolving into a cloud of dust. An interval, and again there came a missile from the monster gun. A house in the next street went down like cardboard.

It was the threatened attack on the American lines. The enemy was in force somewhere across the fields, the reserves were rushing up to repel them.

Mark staggered to his feet and found that he could stand. His arm ached under the bandage, but it was not broken. Probably a splinter had struck him. He made his way toward the Colonel, who eyed him vacantly as he approached.

"Take Eleanor to safety and leave me, Mark," he said in a choking voice. "I'll take you both sir. This can't last long. Our men will be in the village in a few minutes. Or an ambu-

lance will pass."

Mark put his hands beneath the Colo

nel's arms and tried to lift him.

As the Colonel tried to stand he collapsed forward to Mark's arms. He looked at Mark piteously.

pered. "And listen to me, Mark. She cares for you. All will come right, if I can keen my worthless carcass alive until I've seen the General. But I never counted on being done up lika

There were tears in the old man's eres, "Forgive me, my boy," he muttered, and fell into unconsclousness. Mark-set him down against the wall

again. It was impossible to move him, oven with Eleanor's help.
Mark looked at Eleanor. "It's safest

here," he said. "The village will be occupied soon. Help will come-He broke off abruptly as another of

the heavy shells dropped nearer, sending the brick fragments flying in all directions. Of a sudden it had occurred to him that the reason why the Americans did not enter the village was that was a death-trap; its ranges were all mapped and plotted, and the Germans were bent on its systematic deatruction.

Mark stood by Eleanor in irresolution, carsing his fate. He did not know what to do. He could not leave her; and yet he felt a burning impulse to play some part in affairs. His eye, trained by long years of practice, took in the tectical situation at a glance The Germans must have made a prodigloue thrust in the night, bursting through the center; the reserves, still rushing over the fields, were trying to fill and hold the gap. And the little Headquarters village was the key to the whole hattlefield.

Wounded men come streaming down the street, followed by the merciless thells. The acroplane above was still circling like a hawk; it seemed incredible that no aeroplane attacked it. And it was quite clear to Mark that only trenchery, calculated and long planned, could have brought about the

For the Germans must have advanced four miles since nightfall. "Help will come-" Mark repeated;

and suddenly, even shove the drawfire. he could hear the sounds of cheering. And, topping the ridge that ran before the village, there came a swarm of gray-green figures, thrusting back the tide, scattered line that held it. The bullets were whirring overhead, audiole, and like a swarm of bees. Clouds of dust rose up and hid the battle,

Eleanor, clutching Mark's arm, stood tense beside him; Mark saw that she understood, and the two held their breath as the dust clouds eddled along the ridge.

Suddenly they dissolved, and the attacking swarm poured like a great flood into the village. It looked as if all

But an instant later Mark saw a little company of Americans thrust out a Maxim gun from behind a wall, where they had lidden it. The gamer tock his seat, and, just us the ranks were closing in on him, swept the street from side to side. The ranks recoiled and fell, body piling on body. Then, as a torrent forces its way through the ice-crust of a river, the attackers overrhelmed the Maxim section and swept into the streets.

And, as (orrent meets torrent, with a surge and a rush a body of American troops awent forward to meet them.

The battle was all about them. Every house was a fortress, every mound of bricks a railying point. Mark raised the half-conscious Colonel in his arms and draw him into the shelter of a little bollow in the brick wall. He beck-oned to Eleanor to crouch down beside hlm. There they were safe from flying bullets, and might hope to pass unnoticed. He still hesitated, when a body of Germany rushed, shouting, past him, upon a troop of Americans who came round a shattered corner, led by a young officer carrying a bloody aword.

It was quick and short bayonet work. Mark saw the blades flash, heard the panting gasps of the thrusters and the moans of the wounded. He saw the young officer stagger and fall, a bayonet through his shoulder. The sword fell from his hand. Before the German could withdraw his weapon Mark had snatched up the sword and, with a mighty blow, cloven the German's arm from his body.

And with the blow all his strength returned, all his energy and zest for battle. He forgot everything. Waving



Into the Main Street, Mark Leading Them.

the sword, he buried himself into the ittacking ranks. They gave, and with cheer the defenders sweet on into he main street, Mark lending them.

How he fought that day he never tnew; long afterward he would see isions of it in sleep, and battle picjures that forever eluded his waking consciousness. Round the little vilage, the key to the day's fortunes, the lide obbed and flowed. Company after company came up on either side! Now sdyancing, now driven back, the Amer leans fought from street to street and back again. Machine gues opened fire from unexpected places, hideous death trans caught the unwary and venturesome, sometimes a street was filled with a josiling mob, too packed to use their steel, tearing at one another with fists and teeth. There was no order. and the command fell to him who seized it. Through all that nightmare Mark fought at the head of his company, looking like a madman, as they said of him afterward. When he came to bluself at last he found himself, unwounded, save for his bleeding arm from which the bandage had long since fallen, and to command of a battalion.

They had driven the Germans from the last house of the village. The delay had saved the day. The reserves had come pouring in. On the ridge beyond the enemy was marshalling for a last counter-attack.

Mark looked about him. Lieutenants rantains who should have commanded companies, mingled with privates and noncoms, were following, as if hypnotized, this middle-aged private with the red cross on his arm. As Mark looked his heart swelled with the consciousness and pride of leadership. And, at his glauce, a roar went up that was cancht up from man to man and sent echoing into the distance.

And Mark was swept away with unconquerable enthusiasm. It was his day, the day of which every soldier dranne.

"Come along, boys! Break them up!" he shouted, and ran forward. With one resounding cheer the lines

swept after him. A ripple of machinegun are caught them, but could not hold them. Over the fallen they pressed on, cries of triumph upon their lips, the faces, set above the gleaming bayonets, animated by a single purpose. And now they were upon them. Mark fought in the bloody swirt.

Blades throat at him, bullets tore his tattered uniform. Once he was down.

and he saw a giant rush at him with clubbed rifle. He raised his arm, L tried to drive with his sword, lunged and missed. Then the uplifted the fell harmlessly beside him, and the giant fell forward, dead, over him, pinning him to the ground, and covering him with his blood. A bayonet thrust had passed clean through his body.

And, looking up bewildered, Mark thought he saw Hartley's face look into bis own.

Next moment Mark was on his feet again, and Hartley had vanished. But already the last tussie was over. The Germans broke and fled.

Mark stood still, gusping. The men

were crowding all about him, waving their helmets on bayonet points, cheer ing him, shaking his hand. Across the field two mounted men were riding, They came up to the ridge, and one, a white-haired old officer, leaped to the ground and wrung Mark's hand.

."My thanks—our country's thanks to ou!" he cried. "What is your name?" Mark looked and suw the General's insignia upon the officer's shoulder-

straps. Weston," he auswered.

And suddenly he remembered Eles-nor, and, ashamed and humiliated, and yet strangely elevated, he began to push his way back through the crowd, He turned into the street of the jail, Dead bodies lay everywhere, and al-

ready some of the ambulance men were succoring the wounded. Broken guns, rifles, haversacks, all the paraphernails of battle strewed the streets. The debris of the jall came into view. The sun, dancing above it, indicated, to Mark's astonishment, that hours had issed, and that it was afternoon. Mark felt auddenly sick, he trembled, and with his last reserves of strength he

staggered forward. Then he saw Colonel Howard within the orifice in the wall, and Eleanor kneeling beside him, holding a water-bottle to his lips. She turned, saw him, and ran to him, folded her arms about his neck and pressed her lips to

CHAPTER XVI.

Even as he kissed her in return he saw the startled glance that she cast behind her, and, following it with his eyes, he saw a tail figure in uniform emerge from the recesses of the orlfice; and again he stood face to face with Kellerman.

Eleanor réleased him and stood, still clinging to him, at his side, her hand drawn through his arm. The contrast between the two men was extraordinary. Kellerman looked as if he had just stepped into his uniform; his gloved hands, his adjusted belt, the creases in his tunic were those of the fashion-plate. Looking at Mark, he saw a dirty, grimed, almost unrecognizable figure, with uniform that hung about him in great tatters, blotched and stained with blood.

"You said he would not come back!"
cried Eleanor. "You see he has come back. What have you to say more?"

"You misunderstood me, Fleanor—"
"I understand you now for the first time in my life. I liked you, Major Kellerman. I trusted you and I be I liked you, Major lieved in you. When you told me that you were working to get Captain Wallace his recognition I was glad, and proud of you both, and happy. What did you do?"

"What did he do?" cried Kellerman "Why should you believe furiously. evil things of me, because he said them..."

"He never spoke one word against

you!" "When the decision has already been made by an impartial court, anxious to clear a soldler's character, if that were

possible?"
"Because I have a woman's instinct, Major Kellerman."

Enough of this," interposed Mark.

"What are you doing here, sir?"

He suspped the last word out in trony so bitter that Kellerman winced. "So you've cheated the firing parts, Private Weston!" he said, with his

habitual sneer. "O, call me Mark while you're about lt," answered Wallace. "Or please re-member that I am no longer under your command, nor a soldier in the American army, Technically I am a dead man, Major Kellerman, and dead

"Tell no tales, eh?" responded Kellerman savagely. "Well, here we stand man to man, and the conditions warrant plain speaking. It is not my busness to plac you under arrest. But, if I do so, you are aware that your life will be worth about five minutes' purchasé. So go, Mr. Weston, or Wallace or whatever you all yourself now. 00 -if Miss Eleanor here says the one word that will set you free. Go-and in this confusion you will have a ressonable chance to escape, with those

ready with of yours." The one word?" Eleanor gasped "The one word 'yes'," responded Kellermau.

"I will never become your wife, Ma-

for Kellerman."

"So you told me the other day, after leading me to suppose that it was your intention," answered Kellerman easily. "Stop, Mr. Weston, if you please, and let me finis! War doesn't leave much sentimentality in a man. We know what life is worth, and we know that life's a matter of bargaining. When we were in America I might have accepted my dismissal, Eleanor. But here three stand under the naked heareslike ants on a bill. All artificial die tinctions have fallen away. Fre love you for many months, Eleanor, and I want to marry you. That's the beld truth of it. In order to persuade you I am willing to let this gentleman cape—to facilitate his escape, even we make our marriage dependent on my success. That's fair, isn't it? And what have you against me? Is it my fault that he was court-martialed and sentenced to death for striking an of

The man's effrontery took Mark's breath away.

"My answer," responded Eleaner steadily, "is 'no.' And even if you could send him to his death it would still be 'no.' Because he bluself would with

Continued on Page \$...

got roped into the army—a gumman or gooded Mark to madness. As his cap-tor, never suspecting resistance on his that sort-butwhy did he do it? He must have respited for the blow, but the gross He felt the burn of the powder #4 mwardice—" worse than the cowardice. A new hand, between the lines at night, his first night-Kellerman shouldn't have sent blm—"

New Yory, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time Tholes showing a rocal and Bliom a typin service netween an epitions and the confidence of this managery,

Time Table Revis.d June 19, 1918.
Leave Newport for Full River, Taunton and
Boston west days, 6.55, 0.50 815, 1110 a. m.,
113, 810, 504, 652 (for Full River), 110 p. m.
Bundays—Leave N. woort (15, 75, 1110 a.
m., 310, 100, 7.10 (for Full River) 910 p. m.
Michielowa nau Portsmouth - 60, 1110
a. m., 116, 810, 656, 582 (Portsmouth only),
ettle.

a, m., 1115, 5310, 1005, 522 (Fritainovin Ollyy), #10 p. in. #11, 5305, 537, 9110 p. ra. Middleboro—3130 p. ra. Mymouth—310 p. ra. New Bedford—5305, 820, 835, 11:16 a. m., 13M, 311, 113, 110 p. in. Providence (via Fall Hiver)—536, 630, 6315, 11:10 a. m., 1113, 3310, 608, 533, 6310, p. m.

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SUNDAYS-7.50 A. M., then each hour to 9.50 P. M.

COFFEE IN LAPLAND

Beverage Made in Peculiar Way Pronounced Excellent.

Sweetened in Primitive Manner, the Refreshment Is Passed Around Among Guests After Host Has Partaken of It.

An American consular officer in Scandinavia gives the recipe for making coffee among the Lapps, when they are so fortunate as to have it

Dinner was enten out of doors, and the one dish of the meal consisted of roast lemmings, little creatures some-thing between a guinea pig and a rat, and as the officer admits "exquisitely peculiar" as to High flavor.

The party squatted in a ring about the fire, watching the roasts, all except a wrinkled old woman, who as an expert, was intent upon a more tedlous ceremony. Out of a skin knapsack she had taken a small skin bag. From this she extracted some 12 green coffee beans, which she proceeded to roast one by one in a small iron spoon.
When they were cooked to her taste

the bruised them to course fragments between stones and put the result with water into a copper kettle, which had one lid in the usual place and another on the end of the spout to reep out smoke and feathery wood

Then the whole mixture was boiled up together into a bubbling froth of coffee fragments and coffee extract. She cleaned it by an old trick which is known to compers all the world This was to throw into the kettle a small splash of cold water, when the coffee grounds were prompt-ly precipitated to the bottom.

Then she poured the clear, brown, steaming liquor into a blackened bowl of birch root and handed it to the good man, her husband.

After he had taken the bowl in his fingers the woman hunted in a leathern kospsack and produced a lump of beet sugar. The host bit a fragment from it and lodged it in his teeth, then he lifted the bowl to his lips and

In a more civilized man this would of course have been rudeness; in a Earage it was a simple act of courtesy. It was a platu assurance that the bowl contained no poison. Then he handed it on for his guests to drink in turn, and the American says that he does not know that he ever tasted tetter coffee.

Enormous Meat Consumption. The Millennium Guild takes the daily average of half a pound of meat eaten by each individual of the United States and finds that in 50 years the average meat eater consumes four tons and a hair, or, to put it in another way, this average person, at the end of 50 years, has eaten enough tons of ment to be the equivalent of ax beef cattle, 15 calves, 22 sheep, 40 lambs, 10 hogs, 100 turkers, 200 Chickens and ducks, I deer, besides ber. What a slaughter house we have made out of the world! Yet twothirds of the population of the globe, it is estimated, never eat meat. Among these latter are millions of sturdy, bealthy tollers. We also know that the horse, the ox, the elephant—trongest of all animal workers—build their strength on grasses and Cereals.

A Guess An exchange says that the three-ball Egn in front of certain shops is of In-dan origin. From the Pawn-ee, we rappose.—Boston Transcript.

Danger.

"If you have cracked lips be careful whom you kiss," says a noted physicism. Be careful whom you kits, anyway.—Boston Transcript.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

BRIDE OF BATTLE

Continued from Page 2

that. But you can't harm him. Bomething convinces me that all the harm that has come to him has come from you. And it tells me, too, that your power has ended. 'No,' is my answer,"
"And yours, Mr. Weston?" asked
Kellerman, looking at Mark.

Mark, unable to reply, pointed toward the opening of the recess. Kellerman turned and strode toward it. Then he

"There's one thing more to say," he said. "Your action in dismissing me, Miss Howard, savors of the romantic drama. Your life has been a romantic one, with a certain high-strung idealism in it, due to the circumstances of your upbringing. It was that, I beyour uponinging. It was that, I be-lieve, which made you think it your duty to follow your adopted father's unit to the front. I think you ought to bnow who you are. Your father died on the battlefield of Santingo. He was a fugitive from justice. He was the notorious Hampton."

Mark uttered a cry. He sprang toward Kellerman, but Kellerman dealt him a blow that sent him slumbling among the bricks.

"That's a lie, Kellerman!" said Colo-

nel'Howard quietly.

The old Colonel's eyes were wide open. He laid his hands laboriously upon the edge of the brick wall and, with a great effort, ruised himself to bis feet.
"That's a lig," he repeated

"It is no lie, Colonel Howard. You told the whole story to Captain Wallace in the hospital tent. Never mind how I know. I know "

"You damned, dirty spy!" said the old Colonel.

"A confession," answered Kellerman blandly. "Your words were strong ones, Colonel Howard. Deny them if you can. You said, 'A thousand years of hell wouldn't atone for that crime." You said "it was calculated, cold-blooded deliberation." You said, "The case against Hampton was absolutely proven. He was to have been hanged as soon as we captured Santiago. He was born rotten. He sold his country to pay his gambling debts.' And Jon called him by the worst name one man can call another. That was why you tried to persuade Mark Wallace not to

He swing round upon Eleanor, and for the first time seemed to lose his self-control.

dopt Hampton's child. Like father,

"That's who you are!" he cried. "The



"The Child of a Wretched Traitor."

in the war department with Colonel Howard and me, a man without honor, entangled with a wretched woman spy, who sold our secrets. And that manyour adopted father, whom you love and revere, spled on him in turn, watched him, read his letters, went through his pockets, snared him, trapped him, brought him to his deserts—and adopted you."

Eleanor staggered toward the Colonel, her arms raised imploringly, and cried in a choking voice: "Say it's untrue! Only say that it's

untrue!" "It's a damned lie," said the Colonel;

but there was not the least conviction

"Tell me the truth!" "It's true, then—it's more or less true," said Howard wearily.

"It's not true!" shouted Mark. "Re member, Colonel, the man's face had been practically blown away. How do we know that it was Hampion who was with the child? It might have been another. We don't know for sure, and we can't know. I've never believed it. I wouldn't ever dare to let myself

"You found his papers," said Keller-

Nobody answered him. Eleanor wont up to Mark and raised her white face to his. "Tell me what you think, Captain Mark," she pleaded.

And once more Mark was mute. She read his face as if by inches. The turned toward Kellerman, "Now will

purpose toward Kellerman, "Now wilt you go?" she asked. Kellerman saluted her with mock formality. "Til ',o," he said. 'but he's spent his chance. A spy's daughter and a spy --

The ambulance bearers appeared at the entrance to the recess. They bore a stretcher. Propped up in it, swathed in a bloody clout of bandages, was

Hartley.
"There he is?" he cried, pointing his hand in triumph. "I knew he'd come this way. He's here, sir!" he cried to some one outside the orifice.

The stretcher bearers set down their burden on a ledge of the wall. Into the little place strode the General,

His appearance there exercised a paralyzing effect upon them all. Kellerman was the first to recover his self-

possession. He saluted sliffly, "This man," he said, pointing to Mark, "is the prisoner who was to have been executed this morning."

The General, without a word, strode toward Mark and clasped him by the

Kellerman gulped and moved toward

the entrance for the last time. The General turned. "Halt, sir!" he commanded. "Colon oward, will you have the goodness to

go to the man on the why, I beg your pardon, Colonel! Not badly hurt?"

"Nothing much, sir," answered the Colonel, attempting to make the pus

The General gave him his arm and assisted him, and, when he stood still, placed one arm about him to steady

"Do you recognize that man?" he asked.

The Colonel stiffened; Kellerman fell back against the wall.
"As I'm a living man," cried Colonel Howard, "it's Hampton!"

To be continued

TIN WEDDING



"An' phwat's a tin weddin', Pat?" "Sure, it's when ye've been married

DOWN ON LAWYERS



"I have here, sir, a book on 'How to Be Your Own Lawyer!" "Don't want it. What's the sense in a man learning how to rob himself."

IDEA REFUTED



Wifey-According to this paper, hot sater will prevent wrinkles, Hubby-Don't believe it. Look how wrinkled Peck is, and his wife keeps him in hot water all the time.

TIME TO STIR



Staylate (at 12:10)-Your father in an early riser, isn't he?
The Girl—Yes; did you hear him

Mother's Advice.

"Remember, my son," said his mother, as she bade him good by, 'when you get to camp try to be punctual in the morning, so as not to keep breakfast waiting."—Life.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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REPORT OF THE CONDITIONSOF

The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the Einte of Rhode Island, at the close or business on August 31, 1918.

	1.onny and Discounts Overdrafts, secured, junsecuren, \$1171.45	487,488 7. 1171 4
į	U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation 100,000 00	
ı	U.S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	
ı	Liberty: Loan Bonds, unpledged	95,200 0
ı	Securifies other than U.S. honds (not including stocks) owned	
Í	unpledged	212,255 3
Į	Stock of Federal Referve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)	1,900 0
	Value of banking house	23,075 0
i	Real restate owned other than banking house	2,000 0
	Lawfol reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	55,324 8
1	Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	168,682 0
1	Exchanges for Clearing House	13,693 0
1	Checkmon other banks	4,512.7
	Total	•
	Redemption fund with U. S. Tressurer	5,000 0
1	Tolai	,185,113 2
1	ESITILIRAIA	
	LIANCELIES	
1	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 O
	Sproint fond	1-121-000

Capital stock paid in Spread found I and I are spead Capital Stream found I individed Profits
Less current expenses, interest and laves paid Circulating notes outstanding
Net Amounts due to National Banks
Net Amounts due to banks, bankers and frust companies
Foxil
Individual decositis subject to check
Certificates of deposits
Dividends unpaid
Total
Total
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND. 65,000 co 138,867 [8 765,145.10

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

County of Newport sa:

1, Geo. H. Proud, Cashler of the nove-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. H. Proutib. Cashler. ement is true to the best of my knowledge an belief.

GFO. H. PROUD, Cashler.

Subscribed and sworm to before me, this limb day of September, 1918.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary publication.

Correct Attest: WILLIAM R. HARSEY, WM. H. LANGLEY, FREDERICK B. COGGESMALL,

Special Bargainis For the next 30 days we offer ou

I-all and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to by found in foreign and domestic fabrics at percent less than our exprising prices. The we do in order to make requisir prices. The and Symmer styles, which we will receive about fee 35, we guarantee the make-up our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN, 184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

We handle the famous I-P Line of Loose Leaf Binders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications.

1/00 LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS,

Ring Binders, Post Binders (Sectional and Whole), Spring Back Holders, and Patent Steel

MERCURY PUB. CO.,

152 THAMES ST.

NOTICE

OFFICE OF Newport Gas Light Co

181 THAMES ST.

No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice.

Newport Gas Light Co.

Mr. Blank, a prominent and wealths man, once took a foolish notion that he wanted to be rid of his wife. After a long, hard-fought legal battle, singlehanded, except for the slight help that money and a battery of lawyers can give, he finally succeeded in obtaining a divorce. He wouldn't even need to pay allmony so great was his victory.

As a reprisel the ex-wife brought suit against the man for \$1,000,000 Before her case came up one of her lawyers remarked that because of the wealth of her former husband another legal war would result. "Well," said the former Mrs. Blank,

"you will have to admit that my cause, according to the tradition of our comtry, is as just as his. He fought for liberty and I am fighting for independ-

Lots to Say.

Three of them had been in one little room for three days, an American, a Frenchman and an Italian. Came a Red Cross man on the afternoon of

the third day.
"Is there anything I can do for you?" he asked.

"Yes," replied the American, "you might get on interpreter. Tony and Gaston and I have been trading tobacco and showing each other our girls' pictures and saying 'oul' and 'al' and 'yes' for three days now, and we've got a lot to tell each other if you can get somebody to help to

If Wife Knewl

A story of the recent attempt at a strike in Great Britain: Coming out of his engineering works, the head of a firm saw one of his men sitting by the

gate eating dinner.
"Hello, George, what are you doing here? I thought you were on strike."
"So I am, sir," replied George, "but I have to bring my dinner down here to ent it, just as if I was at work, and mouch about all day, so as the missus won't know I'm on strike. My word, if she knew?'-Christian Science Moni-

H-m-m-m

"Considering the rapidity with which a dollar slips away from one," observed the too small, too quiet man who were the too large collar, "one neight infer that it is made of quich

Olase Changes Color. Nearly every kind of giass, espe-cially that containing manganese, is hable to a change of color by the asrestored to its original color by heet.

Overpowering Dealer for Fame.
Were not this desire of fathe very
strong, the difficulty of obtaining it and the danger of losing it when obtained would be sufficient to deter a wan from so vain a pursuit.-Addison.

Don't Be a Quitter. Advertisement-"Married man, thir-ty-three years old, desires a change."

Not an uncommon desire, though few are so bold as to advertise it. Boston Evening Transcript.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO. Adice Telephone

Saturday, November 2, 1918







REPUBLICAN

You can vote the straight Republican ticket on Tuesday next, November 5th, by making one cross (X) in the circle under the eagle. By so doing you will aid the cause of good government. You will show to the barbarian Huns that this war will be prosecuted to a glorious finish. You will gladden the hearts of our boys over there and make lighter the burden of every true patriot in this country. This is no time for half-way measures. This war must be settled right and the world needs a Republican Congress to do it.

Thames and Spring streets now become two-way streets.

Some of the soldier and sailor boys in this vicinity are very much afraid that this war will come to an end before they get a chance to take a hand

On the 8th page of this issue we contrast the record of would-be Senator O'Shaunessy with that of Senator Colt. This will shed considerable light on matters of interest to every cilizen.

We call the attention of our readers to the many articles of interest on the sixth page of this week's issue of the Mercury. They will well repay the reading as they give many facts as to the political activities of this administration, notwithstanding President Wilson's recent promulgation that politics is adjourned, ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt effectively answer the President's latest plea for a rubber stamp Congress. Read the articles, then judge for yourselves which party best represents the patriotic sentiment of the country.

The heatless days are probably over and according to Fuel Administrator Garfield no one will have to go cold this winter for lack of coal if they have the wherewithal to buy it. Most people in this city, as well as throughout the country generally, have get in a large part of their winter's coal this summer, so that there will not be the draft on the coal yards that there was last winter. It is claimed that 12,-700,000 tons have been saved already this year, and it is expected that the total saving for the year will reach at least thirty million tons.

The question is asked daily why this discrimination? Price has been fixed by the President and his Congress on wheat: wheat is a northern product. No price has been fixed on cotton and rice. Both are southern products. Cotton, before the war was selling for seven cents a pound. Now it is around thirty. Price has been fixed on coal. Coal is mined in the north. No price has been fixed on lumber, which is principally a product of the south. Price has been fixed on wool. No wool is produced in the south. So we might go on enumerating the numerous acts of this Congress favoring the south and discriminating against the north.

The people who have attended the political rallies of the two political parties in this city and state must be forcibly impressed with the wide difference in the methods of campaign-ing of the two parties. The Republican orators are dignified and courteous. Not a word of abuse of the other party or its leaders is heard. The great issues before the country today are discussed in a calm, judicious, dignified manner. Arguments are presented that are unanswerable. An overwhelming spirit of patriolism is predominant at all the meetings. On the other hand the principal stock in trade of the Democratic spellbinders is abuse of the Republican candidates. They attempt to present little or no argument. The more abuse they can pour forth and the more ranting they can make the better suited they seem to be. If the only arguments that can be produced for putting the Democratic party in power are those advanced by the Democratic erators in this State, then the party is poor indeed.

Why should I vote for R. Livingston Beeckman for Governor?

Because he is the right man in the

right place. He has been tried and not found wanting. Why should I vote for Judge

LeBaron B. Colt for United States. Senator? Recause the State and the Nation

need his wide experience, wisdom and integrity in the trying days that are before us. It would be little short of a calamity not to elect him.

Why should I vote for Mayor Clerk Burdick for Congressman?

Because Mr. Burdick has made a good Mayor. He is a young, active and patriotic man. The country needs his services, and it is highly important that this First Congressional District of Rhode Island should have a man in Congress that represents the District, nol a Tammany Hall politician.

This city is going to elect Mr. Max Levy State Senator, because he is a live wire and will look out for the interests of his constituents.

MR. GREEN'S POSITION

(Providence Journal, Thursday)

Mr. Theodore Francis Green, Dem-Mr. Theodore Francis Green, Democratic candidate for Congress for the first district, is in a position that must excite the pity of many and the envy of none. Being Secretary of the Rhode Island Company, and knowing as he does that the Republicans of this State are never to blame for as he does that the Republicans of this State are no more to blame for the present condition of that Company than they are for the weather, he stands night after night on the same platform with his fellow condidates for Congress and listens, in silent acquiescence, to their wilful falsehoods on this subject. He listens also to the attacks on the Liberty Loan Committee of Rhode Island, and to the charges made against that body, when no man knows better than he of its patriotic and wonderfully successful work, or of the splendid support given to the War Savings Stamp Campaign, of which he was the head, by those who are maligned hourly through the mouths of his associates on the Democratic ticket. on the Democratic ticket.

on the Democratic Creek.

Mr. Green is fast learning the patter of his new-found friends. He talks glibly of "Rhode Island Junkers" and of Republicans in this State "who would sooner see America lose the war than win it with President Wilson."

Apparently nothing counts with Mr.

Apparently nothing counts with Mr. Green but the ambition to hang the title of Congressman in front of his

And yet there are men who would rather go down to defeat a dozen times over than win by such methods as these. Demagogy is evidently a contagious discase.

WHILE THE PUBLIC ECONO-MIZES

A few days ago the Shipping Board sent a special train of four sleepers and two diners from Washington to New York to carry 26 people to the latter city to observe the launching of a couple of ships. Invitations were sent out to the favored few who took the trip, and they were assured that the journey would be entirely without cost to them, meals free on the train, free entertainment in New York, etc. It is such things that contribute to the general feeling of suspicion and unrest that is becoming manifest throughout the country. The people are beginning to realize that it is too much of a case of "easy come easy go" with those in charge of the public funds at Washington.

A recruiting office for the officers training school in California has been opened ut the Mayor's office at the City Hall with Captain Stewart in charge. It is the wish of Captain Stewart to secure a number of the Newport business men to take the course in this training camp which will fit them for commissions in the next National Army to be raised from the registrants of last September. Newport is supposed to furnish fifteen men for this training school.

There was a large attendance at the first meeting of the Unity Club on Tuesday evening, and a delightful evening was enjoyed. At the business session a number of new applicants were elected to membership, and details perfected for the season's program. A social program followed, with most of the numbers contributed by men in the service. Dancing fol-

Although the men in the naval service here were delighted to give of their personal time for the special features in connection with the recent visit of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the same cannot be said of the visit of Secretary Josephus Daniels.

The next meeting of Malbone Lodge No. 93. N. E. O. P., will be held in Mercury Hall Thursday evening, Nov. 7. The Lodge will continue to meet there on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

Turkey has surrendered unconditionally. Austria-Hungary will soon do the same. Then the Kaiser might as well give up business, for there will be nothing left of him or his Huns by that time.

Hereafter the housewife will be allowed three pounds of sugar per month per person in the family. For these small favors, Mr. Hoover, we thank you.

It is believed by the Shipping Board that all the boys "ever there" can be brought back to Yankee land in three months after the war is over. We shall be glad to see them coming.

MIDDLETOWN....

(From our Regular Correspondent) Mr. Pascal M. Contey had a narrow escape recently. He was driving his car on Forest avenue when some of his load began to slip; he turned to keep them from fulling off and his machine skidded going through a rail fence and into the ditch. The rail went through the windshield and narrowly missed Mr. Contey.

A Massachusetts automobile ran into a sand car on the East Main Road Sunday evening. The driver became confused because of the thick fog and the blinding lights of an oncoming automobile. The occupants of the car were not seriously injured, but the mathine was somewhat broken up.

Mr. Arthur Sisson of Vaucluse avenue and Mr. William Sherman of Wyatt Road have just had new silos added to their farm equipment.

Mr. J. E. Kline is suffering with

The churches, which have been closed during the influenza epidemic, held services on Sunday. It is hoped that the vested choir will assist with he services at the Berkeley Church next Sunday. Rev. I. Harding Hughes has recovered from the influenza and has recovered from the influenza and preached on Sunday. The Sunday School will begin its sessions next Sunday in the Parish House at 9.45 a.m. At the morning service the new bronze cross will be used for the first time.

Rev. Robert Bachman officiated at Holy Cross Sunday afternoon.

Miss Jean Barclay has gone to New York to spend her vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Peckham went to Bridgewater Saturday to attend the marriage of their son, Roland Frye Peckham to Miss Lillian Stenhouse, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Charles A. Stenhouse. After a bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Peckham will come to Mid-dle town to reside dle town to reside.

Aquidneck Grange held the first Aduldness Grange held the first meeting since the epidemic at the Town Hall. There was a business meeting when there was discussed plaus for the coming War Work drive and lother business plans were made. Later there were readings and music and refreshments were served by Mrs. Edward J. Peckham and Mr. Lawrence Peckham

Peckhan.

The work of repairing Honeyman Hill is coming on very slowly, owing to illness among the laborers. The crushed stone has been somewhat delayed as there has been illness among the laborars at the crusher. the laborers at the crusher. The schools of the town remained

closed this week, but will probably open next Monday. The committee felt that it was wiser to wait another week, as there is still considerable influenza among the Portuguese residents.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gatzemeier of Newport have teased the Joseph S. Anthony cottage on West Main Road for the winter.

A special service was held in the chapel of St. George's School on Friday when the new bronze cross was dedicated. The cross is the gift of a friend to the School in memory of the students who have fallen or who may fall dering the way. fall during the war.

The building used by Mr. James Tabor as a blacksmith's shop has been sold to Messus. Pascal Conley and B. Anderson, and they are taking it down preparatory to using the lumber in another way. The building was the property of Mr. Edward E. Peckham and was situated at Third Beach and was situated at Third Beach Road and Green End avenue.

The annual meeting of the Women's Home Missionary Society was held on Tuesday. There was a devotional service, followed by a business meet-ing and the following officers were

President—Mrs. Fred P. Webber. First Vice President—Mrs. John J. cirst vice President—Mrs. John J. Nicholson. Second Vice President—Mrs. W. Clarence Peckham. Recording Secretary—Miss Sadie E. Peckham.

Corresponding
Elisha A. Peckham Secretary----Mrs.

Engna A. Peckham.
Freasurer—Mrs. Roland Frye.
Secretary of Literature—Miss
Ellen E. Smith.
Program Committee—Mrs. Isaac
Peabody, Miss Amy Barker, Mrs. Ida
Rown

Secretary of Temperance—Mrs.
William L. Brown.
Secretary of Evangelism—Mrs.
Fred A. Smith.

were made for the Flans year and the Society is aranging for a concert soon. As there was no meeting last month the September program entitled "Alaska," was presented at this meeting by Mrs. Peabody.

Mrs. Edward Corey of this town died from pneumonia at the Newport died from pneumonia at the tweyfirth thospital on Saturday. The funeral services were held at the residence of her father, Mr. George M. Inglis, of 'Fall River, on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Wirt Fellows, pastor of the Union Methodist Episcopal Charch officiating. There were many beautiful flowers. beautiful flowers.

Death of George R. Chase

George R. Chase George R. Chase

George R. Chase died at his home in Chaseville Saturday afternoon after an illness of seven years. He was born in Middletown September 17, 1847, the oldest son of the late Robert Sisson and Amarintha Rogers Chase. He married Miss Julia E. Blake of East Haverhill, N. H., on August 18, 1881. He is survived by his widow, one daughter, Roberta, wife of Edgar W. Lewis, two grandchildren, two brothers. James R. and Henry I. Chase, and a sister, Miss Amma R. Chase, all of Middletown. Mr. Chase was associated with his brother, James R. Chase, in the wholesale meat business in Newport for more than forty years, retiring in 1912. He was a member of Holy Cross Church, for many years a vestryman of St. Mary's parish, a charter member of Excelsion Lodge of Odd Fellown of Newport, a director of the Newport Trust Company, and of the Newport Trust Company, and of the Newport Trust Company, and of the Newport & Fall River Street Railway, and a director of the First National Bank of Newport. The funeral services were held at his late home on Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Robert Bachman officiating. The bearers were Messrs. George R. Chase, 2d, Henry I. Chase, nephews of the deccased, George Backeller representing the Newport Trust Co., George Lewis representing Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., the members of this Lodge attending in a body. The interment was in the family lot in the Island Cemetery, where after the Episcopal committal service the Odd Follows service was read. George R. Chase died at his home in

WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1918. Last builetin gave forecasts of dis-turbance to cross continent Nov. 8 to 12, warm wave 7 to 11, cool wave 10 to 14. Not much rain; warmer than moderate storms.

West warm wave will reach Van-couver about Nov. 13 and tempera-tures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Nov. 14, plains sections 15, merid-ian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Ten-nessee valleys 16, eastern sections 17.

in 90, great lakes and Ohio- Tennessee valleys 16, eastern sections 17, reaching vicinity of New Foundland about Nov. 18.

This will be a radically severe storm, causing more than usual precipitation and followed by a cold wave and frost going further south than usual. It is some times difficult to determine whether a great storm period will spend most of its force in producing rain, or heat, or destructive land storms, or hurricanes, or severe cold waves, but usually one of these weather events is developed to a greater extent than others. This great storm period will at least develop extremes in some of these features.

This storm will probably be most.

velop extremes in some of these features.

This storm will probably be most important to the cotton states on account of the extensive killing frosts but the severe cold wave and the extensive rains and snows will be of interest to northern sections. From it bad weather is expected for gathering corn and picking cotton.

I am expecting a hard winter for live stock and winter grain; not much snow but very cold. This will require more feed than usual for live stock and a shortage on 1919 winter grain.

The market manipulators are trying

and a shortage on 1919 winter grain. The market manipulators are trying to get the farmers' grain and cotton at less than they will bring later and I advise producers not to sell unless the market prices are satisfactory.

Many theories are advanced as to the cause of the great influenza epidemic. I declare that the total eclipse the Cause 1918 1918 was the cause.

of the Sun June 8, 1918, was the cause of the Sun June 8, 1918, was the cause. The electro-magnetic forces of Sun and Moon are greatest at the total eclipses. The eclipse shadow covered the United States thereby magnetizing the soil and preparing it for the spread of the great plague. Saturn, noted for causing plagues, was electro-magnetically connected with the Moon and the Earth.

A LITTLE RAIN

October finally decided to give us a littie welcome rain after a prolonged period of drouth. A gentle rainfall began soon after midnight on the last day of the month, and continued for some hours, during which a considerable quantity of water fell. This is a step in the right direction, but does not relieve the water situation to any considerable extent as a large quantity of water mut come before the ponds will be in a suitable condition to prevent a fear of water famine.

The strict conservation that has been insugurated at the request of the city authorities and government officers has shown considerable effect in reducing the consumption, but it simply serves to postpone the day of absolute famine unless there is a sufficient rainfall to replenish the ponds within a short time. In the meantime the government authorities are taking steps to bring water from Fall River in case of necessity.

Continuous Performance. Stiend.—"What about the rent of a place like this?' I suppose the land-lord asks a lot for it." Arduppe— "Yes, rather—he's always asking for it."—Boston Transcript.

Deaths.

It this city, 27th, ult., Mrs. Catherine, widow of Daniel Sullivan, aged 76 years. At the Emergency Hospital, 27th ult., Elizabeth Agnes wife of Waiter Bliven. In this city, 27th ult., Iake Francis. son of lauke and Mary E. Croughan, aged 17 years and 6 months. In this city, 28th ult., Harriet M., wife of Arthur J. Gordon.

of Arthur J. Gordon.
In this City, 28th ult. John J., son of
John and Honora Healey.
In this city. 29th ult., James Corrigan.
In this city. 29th ult., Jin the Sist year
of his age. Robert Van Renssalaer Stuyvesant.
At the Newport Hospital, 30th ult., Cornelius son of Jeremiah and Ellen McCarthy.

ny. In this city, October 20, Daniel Joseph, on of the late Patrick and Mary A. son of the late content.

McCarthy.

In this city, Oct. 3t, Thomas P. Perk-In this City, Oct. 3t. Findings P. Pe'Rinan.
In Middletown, 26th ult., George R.
Chase, aged Ti years.
In Janiestown, 27th ult., Mack P. Waters, of Frovidence,
In Litt's Compton, 26th ult., William O.
Snell, in his 58th year.
In New York City, 27th ult., Robertor son of Rose Dimond Phinney and of the late William Grosvenor, in his 27tt, year.

Growener son of fose Dimbid Palmers and of the late William Grovenor, in his 27tt year.

In New York, Oct. 24, Mary, wife of Thomas Leyden, nee Neary.

At Hevolett, L. L., 27th ult., in her sitteenth year, of pneumonia, Nathalle, younger daughter of Edward and Frances LaFaree Childs, and granddaughter of Mrs John LaFarge of this city.

In Graneton, 27th ult., Mary A., daughter of the late William and Millie Brooks, aged 27 years.

Weekly Almanac, NOVEMBER, 1918

STANDARD TIME. Sun Sun Stoon High Water rises | 4els | rises | Morn Eve 6 18 6 39 5 11 6 17 8 37 1 20 6 35 mots 8 56 7 16 6 21 4 36 4 52 7 8 7 7 8 6 22 4 35 6 34 3 13 8 37 8 23 4 34 6 21 4 5 19 18 8 25 4 35 7 15 9 32 10 0 8 26 6 32 9 15 16 17 18 50 New Moon, Nov. 3rd First gr. Nov. 11th. Full Moon, Nov. 13th Moon's last gr. Nov. 25th 4.02m. Evening 11.46m. Morning 2.33m. Morning 3.25m. Morning

W. T. WILSON

EYES EXAMINED GLASSES FITTED 15 YEARS ON MATHEWSON STREET

Third Floor TURK'S HEAD BUILDING Providence - - R. I.

ALLENBY COLUMN OCCUPIES ALEPPO

Important Turkish Base of Supplies Near Bagdad Railway Fails to British.

MAY FORCE PEACE MOVE

Ten Villages Liberated as Bag of Prisoners is Swelled to 4,000-Counter Blows Are Repulsed by General Haig.

London.-The city of Aleppo was occupied by British cavalry and armored cars, says a British official statement issued on operations in Syria and Palestine. The statement reads;

"Our advanced cavatry and armored cars occupied Alepro on the morning of October 26 after overcoming slight: opposition." . The Turks at the beginning of last

week were defending Aleppo with 12, 000 men, but these retired to the north. No news has yet been received that the railway junction, six inites beyond Aleppo, has been captured, but It is not believed that the Turks will attempt to defend it, and the fall of the railway junction will mean that a vital artery of the enemy communications has been cut,

The fall of Aleppo is expected to be a decisive factor in determining Turkey to sue for peace.

The French smashed the tip of the enemy sallent north of Laon and swent forward on a front of 15 milea-They advanced five miles at some points after the beaten enemy, clearing the difficult ground between the Oise and the Serre and reaching the outskirts of the German base of Guise.

Ten villages and important heights were wrested from the enemy. Nearly 4,000 prisoners have been taken in the terrific battle of the last three days in this sector.

Heavy counter thrusts against the British lines below Valenciennes and on the fringe of Mormal Forest were crushed by Haig's guns, without loss of ground, the war office in London announced. Diaz's armies on the Italian front

launched a drive at a new point across the middle Plave and swept three talles beyond the river on a ten mile front, capturing 2,000 prisoners and several villages.

On the mountain front the Austrians made desperate attempts to regain their losses of earlier fighting, but their attacks were everywhere beaten back. One thousand more captives fell to the Italians in this sector.

****** TEXT OF GERMANY'S REPLY T OF GERMANY'S REPLY *
TO PRESIDENT WILSON, *

Copenhagen. — Germany's answer to President Wilson's lat- ** est communication says:

The German government has * taken cognizance of the answer * taken cognizance of the answer *
of the President of the United * The President is aware of the

farreaching changes which have * been carried out and are being a stitutional structure: and that # peace negatiations are being conducted by a people's government, to whose hands rests, both 🛦 actually and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusions. The military powers are also subject to it.

The German government now awalts proposals for an armistice, which shall be the first step toward a just peace, as the Pres- .★ ident has described it in his * proclamation,

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

WASHINGTON,-In a statement Dr. Harry A. Garffeld, fuel administrator, declares there will be no coal famine this winter, but warns the nation it must continue to conserve fuel. NEW YORK,-While 30,000 cheer-

ing speciators looked on at Belmont Park, seven American built airplanes. equipped with Liberty motors, finished a 36 mile dush to the Statue of Lib erty and back in 151/2 winutes, with 10 seconds between the first and last machine. Sergeant Coombes won.
LONDON.—Total world's tonnage is

only 7 per cent, less than before the war.

PARIS,-Col. Edward M. House, the Prezident's unofficial representative, has arrived in France with military, naval and diplomatic advisers to take up the question of an armistice and peace negotiations with allied leaders...

IRKUTSK. - General Ivanoffrinoff, war minister of the Siberian coalition government, is quoted as saying that the new Russo-Siberian army has 176.-000 trained and disciplined men ready to go to the front.
WASHINGTON,—A. Mitchell Pal-

mer, allen property custodian, now holds \$700,000,000 worth of enemy Food rationing will never be adopt-

ed in this State, if its people give as much support to the Food Administration in the future as they have in the past, said Henry B. Endloott in discussing the new regulations rela-tive to what has been termed the "rationing" of restaurants and other unblic eating places.

LIEUT, COL. T. H. BANE.

Has Final Say on All Aircraft Designs and Inventions.



of the technical section of the Division of Military Aeronauties, the organization which passes on designs of aircraft and accessories received both from the Aircraft Board and from outsiders. This section has moved from Washington to Dayton, O.

USING 16-INCH GUNS

American Weapons Capable of Shattering Rhine Defenses.

Designed for United States Battle Cruisers, They Are Mounted Now for Warfare on Land.

Washington,-Details of the achievements of the navy department in making available for use on the western front of the great naval guns which press dispatches have reported to be hammering the German railway ceaters back of the Olse-Serre front were made public by Secretary Daniels.

The naval guns, which have been in operation since September 18, originally were intended for new battle cruisers, but a change in the design of the vessels left the guns unavailable for that use. Rear Admiral Earle, chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, then recommended that the guns be sent to the western front, and he was directed to proceed with the design and con-

. The guns are manned and operated by officers and men of the United States navy, under the command of Rear Admiral Plunkett, formerly director of the office of gunnery execcises and engineering performance, The first party of officers and men to handle the guns arrived in France on June 9, the first shipment of material left this country on June 20, and the entire organization was completed and ready to move to the battle front in France late in August,

The guns are said to throw a hearier projectile and have a greater muzzle velocity than any weapon ever placed on a mobile land mounting. The weight of the explosive used with each projectile is many times greater than that used in the freak German long range gun, and in point of their destructive force they are incompara-

The organization to man one gun requires an entire train; including the crane car, and construction, sand, time ber, kitchen, fuel, workshop, berthing and staff radio cars. Many of the cars were especially manufactured by the Standard Steel Car Company, and the locomotives, 20 ton types, with four pairs of drivers, were built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

MORE MOUTHS TO FEED.

Food Board Says 250,000 Prisoners

Captured Enlarge U. S. Task. Washington.—Prisoners to the number of 250,000 have been captured on western front battlefields, it was made known when the Federal Food Adminintration disclosed that it is necessary to feed them in addition to feeding our own troops now in France and many millions of mouths. The statement points out the urgent need for \$ rigid conservation program on the part of the American people.

U BOAT ACTIVITIES' LOW MARK

Regarded by British Admiralty 28 Part of Peace Offensive.

London.-German aubmarine activity reached such a low mark last week as to become almost negligible as & war measure, notwithstanding the fact that the number of U boats lurking in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean is as large or greater than at any time, since the war started.

The British admiralty looks upon this situation as part of the German peace off the control of the German peace off the control of the German peace of the German peace of the Control of the German peace of the German peace of the Control of the Contro

Harry P. Brown, treasurer of the Guaranty Trust Company of Berlia, N. H., and president of the Conway National Bank of Conway, has been arrested on a charge of making ud-authorized loans to himself, his family and friends from the national bank. He was held by the federal court in \$10,000 bonds.

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FRENCH BREACH HUNDING LINE

Germans Driven Back on Whole Front Between Sambre and Scheldt.

HEAVY RESISTANCE MAKE

Furlous Fighting Rages All Day From Tournal Southward to Le Cateau, Halsmes Forest Is Cleared of Enemy,

- The British, French and American trops renewed their offensive on the front between the Scarpe and Oise rivers and made fast progress.

To the north of Valenciennes the intervening territory before the Scheldt river is being rapidly cleared up, while to the south the allies are on the outskirts of the large forest of Mormal, where desperate resistance is expected.

Valenciennes is reported by illers to be evacuated, except for small German outposts. The aliles are farther east than the city on both the south and north, leaving it in a sallent,

The British have crossed the Ecaliion river at Beaudignies, north of the Mariaal Forest.

South of the forest the outlying Bishop's Wood has been entirely cleared of the fee and the Sambre-Olse canal reached to the cast,

Many villages have been liberated. More than 6,000 prisoners were taken in the first day of the drive. North of Nizy-le-Comte, between Sie-

sone and Chateau-Porcein, the French carried part of the Hunding position. Pershing reported that the Ameri-cans east of the Meuse had taken Bols

Belleu and penetrated Bols d'Etraves and Bols de Wayrille. Military observers continue to speculate on a probable blow by the Americans toward the German fortress of

possibility of renewed Italian operations on a large scale was also introduced by the capture of Mount Sisemol, three miles east of Asiago, of-ficially reported in Rome. Here and in two other successes the allied troops

on the Italian front took more than a thousand prisoners.

The enemy shows no signs of ceasing his orgies of looting. Every town the British have captured has been piliaged. Usually the Huns break up and destroy whatever they are unable

to carry off. There are further signs that the Germans either are now carrying out or are on the verge of beginning a re-treat from the Scheldt line, as the British north of Valenciennes push out in the direction of Mons and Man-They are less than 18 miles from Mons and about 15 from Mau-

There was sharp fighting at Bousies before it was captured. As the enemy retreated be exploded mines under roads and railways.

Many Alsatians have been captured. A large number of these expressed a desire to join the French army, saying they had been dragged into the German army against their will.

In brillant moonlight, assisted by rearing flocks of night bombing sirplanes, the British fought throughout the night and made steady gains. They are using seesaw tactics. Guns are moved up in relays, so there is constantly a heavy fire on the German front and rear. Infantry assaults are launched at different times.

These tactics bewildered the Ger-mans. No enemy unit knows where an assault is coming, and all are forced | to stand in readiness under torrents of steel, high explosives, shrapnel and A concentration at Preux for a counter attack was observed from the

The Germans have broken down the banks and opened the sluicegates northeast and southwest of Valenclennes and have flooded vast stretches of the country in an effort to delay the British advance.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

The French are pressing east from the Olse toward Hirson and northeast from the Serre toward the same place. In the last four days 15,000 Prisoners have been taken and the total German casualties have been At least 50,000 men. Americans maintained their gains on

both sides of the Meuse in spite of the violent opposition and harassing fire of the Germans.

The German foreign minister, Dr. Soif, declares Germany accepts all of Mr. Wilson's 14 peace terms and will consent to negotiate as to the future of Alsace-Lorraine,

Austria is reported to be preparing to demobilize her army and Turkey, the other main ally of Germany, is said to have made overtures virtually amounting to surrender. Conditions in all three countries are reported as desperate, troops revolting in Austria and runs on banks in

Germany forcing an acute situation. Paris newspapers see step toward pohitical unity in presence there of Col. E. M. House, the President's personal adviser. They regard Mr. House as completing America's representation in the Versailles War Council

Massachusetts health officials state that the epidemic of influenza and bneumonia will be practically ended

by November 1. Members of the Students' Army Training Corps at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, have been inoculated for typhoid fever and COL. E. P. O'HERN.

Ordnance Expert Directing the Work of U. S. 16 Inch Guns.



Col. Edward P. O'Hern, chief of ordnance of the First American Field Army, has been for years one of the most noted experts of the ordnance bureau. He is a West Pointer, a native of New York, forty years old. Ho directed the work of the big guns in the St. Mihlel drive.

DEMAND KAISER QUIT

Berlin Crowd Urges Abdication and Calls for Republic.

Croat Regiment at Flume Revolts, Destroys Railroad and Scizes Austrian Port.

London.—The President's latest note to Germany reached the Reichstag in Berlin. The Reichstag immediately adjourned, and different sections began considering the communication sep-arately. About the same time there was a riot outside the Reichsteg building, the mob demanding peace and the abdication of the Kaiser and cheering Karl Liebknecht, the released minori ty Socialist leader.

Not enough German comment has been received to give a full idea of the impression it has made on the enemy public, but the agitation against the Emperor in radical quarters con-

Meanwhile the Austro-Hungarian and Hungarian governments have been upset by the revolt of a Croat regiment at Flume, an Adriatic port. The troops seized the city and tore up the rail-

The news of this event was quickly followed by the resignation of Baron Burlen, Austro-Hungarian foreign min-ister, and Dr. Wekerle, Hungarian premler, who were succeeded by two prominent Liberals, Count Julius An-drassy and Count Albert Apponyl, re-spectively.

The separatist movements in the

dual monarchy are continuing. The Czecho-Slovak deputies have left the Reichrat, with the announcement that they would never return.

The Bremen Burgerzeltung states the big strike of munition workers at Breslau was on account of the closing of the Socialist newspaper Breslau yolkswacht for demanding the resig-nation of the Keiser. The military au-thorities closed the newspaper, but on account of the strike were forced to permit it to appear again, then the

No Berlin newspaper prints the speech Dr. Liebknecht made on being liberated. The whole spirit of the demonstration after his release was decidedly revolutionary. The police tried to check it, but mounted police were required to prevent a demonstration before the Reichstag.

Czech Leaders Near Geneva

Berne.-Three prominent Czech leaders, Klofac, Stanek and Haberman. have arrived here on their way to Ge nevs to meet delegates of the provisional Czech government, who are coming from Parts. The two delegations will formulate the principles of a constitution for the new Czech repub-

PIMPLES COVERED FACE AND NECK

Itched. Got So Hard and Red Could Not Sleep With Pain. Troubled Two Years.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"When I was about fourteen years of age I began to get pimples and hlack-heads, and my face and neck were covered. The pimples were red and came to a head making me look awful. They inched so that when I scratched they got so hard and red I could not sleep with the pain.

"I had the trouble for most two years before I used Cuticura Soap and Otherment, and after using three cakes of

ment, and after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and one fifty-cent box of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Agnes Haleks, Pleasant View Ave., Bristol, Conu., Oct. 5, '17,

Some think that because Cuticura does such wonderful work in soothing and healing severe eczemes it is not adapted to toilet uses. But that is just where it is most effective in preventing little skin troubles becoming serious.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address port-card: "Coticora, Dept. R. B stor." Sold everywhere, Soap Zc. Ointment Z and Soc.

THE WIN-THE-WAR CANDIDATES

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

STANDS FOR

GERMANY'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

ELECT THESE Republican National and State Candidates

For United States Senator LEBARON BRADFORD COLT High Street, Bristol

For Representative in Congress 1st District

CLARK BURDICK **Xay Street, Newport**

For Representative in Congress 2nd District

WALTER R. STINESS Cowestt, Warwick

For Representative in Congress 3rd District

> AMBROSE KENNEDY Dakley Road, Woonsocket

For Governor R. LIVINGSTON BEECKMAN

Ledge Road, Newport

For Lieutenant Governor EMERY J. SAN SOUCI 176 Webster Ayenue, Providence

For Secretary of State J. FRED PARKER

432 Wayland Avenue, Providence For Attorney General

HERBERT A. RICE 15B Medway Street, Providence

For General Treasurer

WALTER A. READ Chepachet, Glocester

R. LIVINGSTON **BEECKMAN** War Governor

Rhode Island today stands among the first six states in the Union in fullness of response to the Nation's war call. It stands there because it has a Chief Executive who, realizing the significance of war, took instant and effective steps to uphold Rhode Island's traditional position in the forefront of the battle for Freedom.

Our National Guard, trained in peace to perfection through the affective through the affective property the affective through the aff

Island's traditional position in the forefront of the battle for Freedom.

Our National Guard, trained in peace to perfection through the official and personal encouragement of the Governor, went valiantly into war, first to carry Rhode Island's name into battle. Our Naval Battalion responded at the same time, highly trained and outlitted because our Chief Executive was awake to the momentous occasion.

Rhode Island's soldiers and sailors went forth into the great conflict knowing that those they left behind would be well cared for by the State which they so proudly represent.

Rhode Island has given its BEST, and done its BEST, in war as in peace, because its guiding hand since 1914 has been continually striving for its DEST interests.

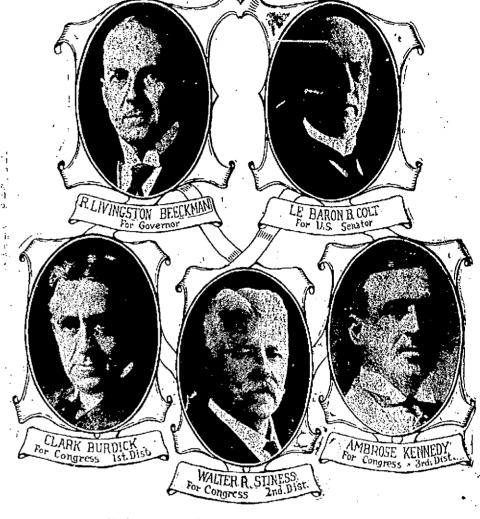
Ithode Island has been able to wine out a floating indebtedness of \$250, c00, provide liberally for its just requirements, expand in accordance with just demands, and live within its income, because of the careful conduct of its affairs given by our War Governor, Mr. Beeckman, reorganized Rhode Island upon a war basis, and the foundation of the successful reorganization has been soundness of thought, quickness of action, and the direct applications of business methods to the conduction of the State's business.

RHODE ISLAND SHALL NOT RETREAT!

In the midst of our march of progress, comes election. OUR GOVERNOR IS AGAIN A CANDIDATE, so that he may carry to a successful conclusion the great war works he

so that he may carry to a successful conclusion the great war works he has inaugurated and supervised. If you wish to continue this successful administration, return R. LIV-INGSTON BEECKMAN AS GOV-

His name will be found on the ballot UNDER THE EAGLE.



How Senator Colt Backed up the President

After the declaration of war on Germany it became apparent to serious-minded statesmen that more power should be placed in the hands of the President If America was to assume its place in the league of mations banded together to keep the mad Monarch of Berlin from putting into operation his idea of world conquest.

Senator Overman, Democrat, framed and presented an act known

greest.

Senator Overman, Democrat, swing.

framed and presented an act known Senator Colt was a hearty sup-

Senator Colt Commended By Vice President Marshall

The Democratic Vice President, in appreciation of the importance of Senator Colt's work, wrote Senator Colt especially commending his broad.

Senator Colt especially commending his broad.

Senator Overman thanked him The Overman bill is the most im-

Cott especially commending his oread-minded statesmanship in supporting the President on this great bill, which later brought order out of chaos in our war work. This bill enabled us to put General Pershing and an army of two million men in the field on

Clark Burdick for Congress First District

Clark Burdick, Republican Candidate for Congress in the First District, was born in Newport in 1868 was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and leader of the Senate both of Newport and studied law at the Harvard Law School. He was addition to the Naval Harvard Law School. He was addition to the Naval entitled to Bar in 1894 and has been the year favoring Woman Suffrage. Training Station the entertained the Harvard Law School. He was addition to the Naval entitled to Bar in 1894 and has been the year 1917 and re-elected for 1918, by a plurality of nearly 1202. As a large number of the School Committee of Newport in 1901 and served on that Committee until 1905. He was city special benefit to the State and its people.

Since the declaration of war practically his entire time has been depresentative to the General Assembly with the raising of funds a member of the House was chairman of the Legislative Committee, a member of the Voice to projects connected with the raising of funds for war work, the Red Cross, the Y. of the Special Legislation Committee, and of the Spe

MARK YOUR BALLOT UNDER THE EAGLE

COL. ROOSEVELT'S CARNEGIE HALL SPEECH DELIVERED MONDAY EVENING

This meeting is held under peculiar circumstances. If the President of the United States is right in the apcircumstances. If the President of the United States is right in the appeal he has just made to the voters, then you and I, my heavers, have no right to vote at this election or to discuss public questions while the war lasts. If his appeal is justified, only that faction of the Democratic party which accepts towards the President the rubber stamp attitude of complete servility is entitled to control Congress; and no man who is a Republican, and no man whother a Republican, and no man whother a Republican or not who puts loyalty to the people ahead of loyalty to the servant of the people, is to have a voice in determining the greatest questions ever brought before this Nation.

In this election appeal which the President has issued to the voters of the country he states that he "enrnestly begs" the voters to return "a Democratic majority to both the Senate and the House of Representatives," and that although "the leaders of the minority in the present Congress have unquestionably been prowar they have been anti-administration," and that "the return of a Republican majority to either House of Congress would certainly be interpreted on the other side of the water as a repullation of my (President Wilson's) leadership."

This is an extraordinary document. It is an emphatic repudintion and re-

Wilson's) leadership."

This is an extraordinary document. It is an emphatic repudiation and reversal of the President's announcement of a few mouths back that "polities is adjourned." It easts the gravest doubt on the sincerity of that announcement; and indeed for the last few mouths the Democratic party organization, acting with the support and direction of the President's closest advisers, such as Messus. Burleson and Creel, has been working with naked eagerness for partisan success, and has displayed a greedy unscrupulousness as to methods and a complete subordination of national inscrupilousness as to methods and a complete subordination of national in-terest to partisan welfare never be-fore known in o ur history during a great war. When this war broke out I, and all those who believed as I did, cast all thought of politics aside and untoursalves unwagargedly at the ser-I, and all those who believed as I did, cast all thought of politics aside and put ourselves unreservedly at the service of the President. Of course if Mr. Wilson had really meant to disregard politics he would at once have constructed a condition, non-partisan cabinet, calling the best men of the nation to the highest and most important offices under him, without regard to politics. He did nothing of the kind. He the positions most vital to the conduct of the war, and in the positions now most important in connection with negotiated peace, he retained or appointed men without the slightest fitness for the performance of the tasks, whose sole recommendation was a supple eagerness to serve Mr. Wilson personalty and to serve Mr. Wilson's party in so far as such service benefited Mr. Wilson.

I am glad that Mr. Wilson has now cast off the mask. Ais appeal is now to pure partisanship. By his actions (since he announced that politics were adjourned) he had already repudiated his words; for he had already interfered for purely political reasons in the election contests in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and many other states. Now he openly by formal announcement repudiates all pretense of putting the public welfare above party. Now he declares that this is a party war, and that the Republicans, although he admits "that they have been unquestionably pro-war," are to be excluded from any share in controlling the war.

Nor is this all. He makes his appeal on behalf of the Damosretic

bee excluded from any share in controlling the war.

Nor is this all. He makes his appeal or i behalf of the Democratic party. But he is careful to qualify it so as to exclude all Democrats who put loyalty to the Nation or even loyalty to their party principles ahead of adherence to the administration. He in no way discriminates between Democrats who are pro-war and those who are anti-war. He asks the exclusion from Congress of the man who is anti-administration, without the slightest reference to whether he is pro-war or anti-war, loyal or disloyal, patriotic or unpatriotic. The one test he imposes is loyalty to himself. The President of the United States repudiates the position of being President of all the people, and substitutes for it the position of partisan leadership of one political faction; while even in this faction he makes servile adherence to his administration the test of membership and of the moral right of any man to, do his share in the greet

ence to his administration the test of membership and of the moral right of any man to do his share in the great work of national self-government.

Contrast with this the position of Abraham Lincoln. In the darkest days of the Civil War, Lincoln declined outright to make any party appeal or to apply any party test or any test save that of loyalty in the prosecution of the war and loyalty to the cution of the war and loyalty to the cution of the war and loyalty to the Union and to liberty. In March, 1863, he advocated sending to Congress only "unconditional supporters of the war," making no reference to any party; and in June of that year, in answer to some correspondents who signed themselves as "Democrats," he expressed his regret that they had crats," he expressed his regret that they had not called themselves "American citizens," saying "In this time of National peril I would have referred to meet you upon a level ne step higher than any party plat-orm"; and in August, in the only popreferred to meet hitical letter he wrote that year, he appealed to "all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union," and in his appeal he explicitly in-cluded his own political friends with those of his political enemies, "whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life." He thus explicitly based his appeal to pro-war men, without asking about their attitude towards himself. and again he appealed to "all loyal men" and to "all friends of union and liberty," and in 1864 he accepted his nomination as coming from the "un-conditional Union men."

Lincoln made no party test. He appealed to all loyal men of all parties. He asked that the test of fitness for Congress be, not adherence to his personal administration, but unconditional support of the war. Mr. Wilson applies the most rigid party test. son appnes the most right party test. He explicitly repudiates loyalty to the war as a test. He demands the success of the Democratic party, and asks the defeat of all pro-war men if they have been anti-administration. He asks for the defeat of pro-war Republicans. He does not ask for the publicans. He does not ask for the defeat of anti-war Democrats. On the contrary, he supports such men if the contrary, he supports such men if although anti-war they are pro-administration. He does not ask for loyalty to the Nation. He asks only for support of himself. There is not the slightest suggestion that he disapproves of disloyalty to the Nation. I do not doubt that he does feel some disapproval of such disloyalty; but

apparently this feeling on his part is so tepid that it sijns from his mind whin he contemplates what he regards as the far greater sin of frilure in adherence to himself.

I ask all patriotic Americans to consider just what is meant when the President says that in the present Congress "the leaders of the minority although unquestionably prowar have been anti-administration." These leaders supported the Administration when a declaration of war was needed. They supported it when there was a demand for the draft. They supported it when the same overseas. They supported every demand for money whether by taxation or by loans. They supported it or gave it initiative and guidance on every issue where it stood for vigorous prosecution of the war; and they supported it on these issues when half the leaders of President Wilson's own party opposed him when he had committed himself to war measures and yet President Wilson now makes a partisan appeal in fuvor of the Democrats who opposed the war measures and against the Republicans who supported them.

Now, what does Mr. Wilson mean

and against the Republicans who supported them.

Now, what does Mr. Wilson mean when he speaks of these leaders as being, although "pro-war," yet "antiadministration?" He means that when the War Department was administered with utter inefficiency they investigated the matter and insisted upon efficiency. He means that when they found that nothing effective was being done in ship-building they insisted that the work be specified up. He means that when they found that zix hendred million dollars had been spent for air-planes and yet that not six hundred million dollars had been spent for air-plane's and yet that not an air-plane had reached our soldiers at the front they insisted that our soldiers should get the air-planes for which the people had paid. Mr. Wilson regards it as "anti-administration" to demand that our gallant men if at the front receive the guns and autorides and tanks and air-planes and shoes and clothing for which Congress has appropriated so many billions of dollars. The entire offense of the Republican leaders in Mr. Wilson's eyes is that they have demanded that inefficiency, waste and extravagance be remedied. Such a demand he treats as "anti-administration." In other words, the attitude which paother words, the attitude which pa-triotic people regard as pro-United States he regards as anti-administra-

States he regards as anti-administration.

I hold, on the contrary, that these Republican leaders have in a great crisis shown complete indifference to party and complete devotion to the Union. They have disinterestedly supported Mr. Wilson in everything he did that was right, and fearlessly opposed him where he was wrong. Over half the Democratic leaders whom he is now supporting opposed him when he was right, and supported him when he was right, and supported him when he was rong. He urges that the people return to Congress the men who were anti-war but who shielded the failures of the administration. He urges that the people defert for Congress the mon who were pro-war but who sought to remedy the failures of the administration. He urges that the people defert for Congress the mon who were pro-war but who sought to remedy the failures of the administration. He puts loyalty to the Nation second, and adherence to his personal leadership first. The Republican leaders whom he assails have put loyalty to the Nation ahead of all other considerations and have conditioned their support of every executive official solely upon the efficiency with which that official serves the Nation.

And I sak you to consider one thing more, you Republicans and Independents and you Democrats who decline to put cringing subservience to any man shead of the Republic. Indeed, I appeal most of all to the high-minded and patriotic Democrats whose hoys are over in the army side by side with the boys of their Republican neighbors, and who do not wish to see those loyal neighbors treated as enemies of the Republic. President Wilson says that Republicans are not good enough to serve the Republic in the parmy and navy! They are good enough to pay the taxes and subscribe to the Lonn! We have sent our sons and our brothers to spill their blood like water overseas under the flag; we have given our strength and our money without stint to serve the country at home, to foot the Lonns. I hold, on the contrary, that these Republican leaders have in a great

hke water overseas under the flag; we have given our strength and our money without stint to serve the country at home, to float the Loans, to back up the wur activities of every kind; and now we are told that the blood of our sons, and the money saved at the expense of our wives and little children, do not entitle us to any word in saying how the war is to be waged! Or what are the terms on which peace is to be made, or what shall be our policies after the war!

shall be our policies after the war!

Mr. Wilson save that this is no fit Air. Wilson says that this is no time for divided counsels. Yet the Constitution of the United States says that he must counsel with the Congress of the United States. It is mere insolence for the servant of the people to say that he will not counsel with those other servants of the nearly when the say that he will not counsel with those other servants of the people whom the people have elected for the express purpose of giving him counsel. The world would be better off now by hundreds of thousands of fearless lives and by many billions of dollars of treasure if Mr. Wilson had been willing to sunplement his own selfwilling to supplement his own self-sufficient ignorance by the counsel of those who would gladly have coun-seled him wisely, but who would not

seled nim whelly, but who would not creep into his presence as slaves.

So far as I know, no Democratic Congressman has resigned his seat to go to the war. But six Republican Congressmen have resigned to go into the army, and already one of these has died. These men are deemed fit to die for the country, but the Presihas died. These men are deemed fit to die for the country; but the President says that they and those like them are not fit to sit in the councils of the Nation and to take part in so shaping our policy that our men shall not die in vain. The President says that this is, his war, not the people's war, and that the half of the people who have been most resolute in favor of the firm and efficient prosecution of the war are hereafter to be exof the war are hereafter to be excluded from all share in its management, and from all say-so as to the peace which is to crown and justify it. We can pay with the blood of our heart's dearest; but that is all that we are allowed to do; and yet the nrice we pay, and the peace the Nation is to get for that price, are to be settled by the agency or the aid of the men of cold heart who do not fight themselves, whose nearest kin are not in danger, who prepared of the war are hereafter to be ex-

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chart Hilithire

for war not at all, who helped wage the war feebly, and who are content with a craven peace.

Mr. Henry Ford has announced that he does not believe in patriotism, that he thinks the flag is silly and does not believe in it, and that when this war is over he will pull the flag down and never hoist it again. The son of this multi-millionaire stays at home while hundreds of thousands of men of small means leave their wives son of this multi-millionaire stays at home while hundreds of thousands of men of small means leave their wives and children and go to the war. But Mr. Wilson is supporting Mr. Ford for the Senate. On the other hand, Senator Weeks does believe in patriotism. He does believe in the war, His only son is fighting oversens at this moment facing death side by side with his comrades from every rank of life. But Mr. Wilson is opposing Mr. Weeks. There are dozens of such cases; and the only explanation possible of the President's attitude is that he makes adherence to his personal fortunes and not loyalty to the Nation the acid test in accordance with which he gives or wilthholds support. And finally let our people remember that the incoming Congress will deal with the vital questions of rereconstruction after the war. The President proposes to let these questions be dealt with by those who control what his personal organ calls the present "slacker Cangress." He proposes to put the reconstruction of the country in the hands of these

the present "slacker Congress." He proposes to put the reconstruction of the country in the hands of these slackers under the guidance of such men as Mr. Kitchin, the present leader of the House, and incidentally one of the anti-war leaders of the House. Surely the country will feel that this work of reconstruction ought to be entrusted to other hands, and that these hands shall be those of the Republican leaders whose vision is for the future and who yet possess practical ability to work for the best practical ability to work for the best interests of the present.

COMPILATION OF CASUALTY LISTS GIVEN BY STATES:

Figures Given Since May 4, Daté War Department Began Giving Addresses

Washington, D. C.-On May 4, 1918. Washington, D. C.—On May 4, 1918, the War Department inaugurated a system of giving the address of each soldier whom it reported in its casualty lists. From May 4 to October 24 inclusive the total casualties of soldiers of our armies abroad, as reported by the War Department and sent to the press of the United States for publication, was 45,754. Of this number, the 12 southern states contributed 6,671. The casualties of the southern states in detail are as folsouthern states in detail are as fol-lows:

WB:	
Alabama,	1055
Arkansas,	515
Florida,	244
Georgia,	695
Louisiana,	- 415
Maryland,	423
Mississippi,	343
North Carolina,	565
South Carolina,	304
Tennessee,	531
Texas,	984
	597
Virginia,	301

The twelve Northern states show-

their respective casualties	are a
ows:	
Connecticut,	1459
Illinois,	2734
Indiana,	1284
lowa).	1384
Massachusetts.	2626
Michigan,	2119
New Jersey,	1054
New York,	5458
Ohio,	1878
Pennsylvania,	6752
Wisconsin,	2025
Missouri,	1112
,	

These figures do not include losses

of transports at sea or the casualties of marines.

On May 4, when the war department began publishing home addresses with the casualties there had been a total of 4950 casualties. These do not appear in the above totals.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

is worth more to family life today than ever before. Today, those who are responsible for the welfare of the family realize the imperative need of worth-while reading and what it means to individual character, the home life and the state. Everywhere

home life and the state. Everywhere the waste and chaff, the worthless and inferior, are going to the discard.

The Youth's Companion stands first, last, and continually for the best there is for all ages. It has character, and creates like character. That is why in these sifting times the family times. in these sifting times, the family turns to its 52 issue a year full of enter-tainment and suggestion and informa-

tanment and suggestion and information, and is never disappointed.

It costs only \$2 a year to provide
your family with the very best reading matter published. In both quantity and quality, as well as in variety,
The Youth's Companion excels.

Don't miss Grace Richmond's great
arial Appa Freetz 10 about the be-

serial, Anne Exeter, 10 chapters, be-ginning December 12.

The following special offer is made

to new subscribers:
1. The Youth's Companion—52 is-

sues of 1919.

2. All the remaining weekly issues of 1918. The Companion Home Calendar

All the above for only \$2.00, or

All the above for only \$2.00, or you may include

4. McCall's Magazine—12 fashion numbe..., All for only \$2.50. The two magazines may be sent to separate addresses if desired.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Commonwealth Ave. & St. Paul St., Boston, Mass.

New Subscriptions received at this office.

The Stacker's Load.

"De bigges' lond some folks has got ter carry," observed Brother Williams, "is a grip full of excuses fer gittin" out o' doin' de right thing at de right time. Fer instance, of it's wood-cuttin day, dey ain't got no ax; an' ef dev got a ax, dev ain't no grindstone ter sharpen it; an' ef de grindstone's dar, de well's gone dry an' dey's no water ter wet it?"—Atlanta Constitu-

Phonograph in India.

The universality of the phonograph is much in evidence in India, especially in the centers of population. Talking machines are very largely used in Madras among those who have means to buy, beyond the bare necessaries, certain comforts or luxuries which cost only a moderate amount.

By William Howard Taft (By Courtesy of the Public Ledger) (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The Print ADP. In The President, having put by, in grim times like these, the scruples of taste in his appeal to the American people for the return of a Democratic Congress, of course invites a respectful consideration and discussion by every loyal American citizen of what he says

says,
The appeal of the President is
forcible but specious. The unified
leadership he asks is autocratic power
in fields in which the Constitution and

in fields in which the Constitution and principles of democracy require that he should consult other representatives of the people than himself.

In pursuit of his policies he consults neither his own party nor any other. He wishes a Democratic Senats, not because he would seek their assistance in the foreign policy to which by the fundemental law they are to advise and consent, but because he can mould them absolutely to his will without consulting them. He has visited his displeasure on every Democratic member of either house who has differed with him and called upon that member's constituency to reject him.

Does Nation Need a Dictator?

Is it necessary for the country's welfare that he should be absolutely ruler of this nation for the two years ensuing from March 4 next? That is the premise upon which the sound-ness of his appeal, in its ultimate an-alysis, must rest. Do we need during the life of the next Congress a dic-tator? One who knows the facts of

the life of the next Congress a dietator? One who knows the facts of
this war, and our part in it, and who
loves liberty and popular government,
must answer no. The war is nearly
won. It may take a year longer. We
hope it will be less. The complex
questions of the terms of peace are
to be settled in the term of the Congress now to be elected.

The still more difficult questions of
reconstruction after the war are to be
met by that Congress. Do the American people by their action in the next
election wish to make both the terms
of peace and the reconstruction after
the war depend on the uncontrolled
will of Woodrow Wilson? That is
the issue which he puts to them in his
appeal.

"Unless you give me uncontrolled power, you repudiate me and my leadership before the world." Aut Caesar aut nullus.

Has Unprecedented Power

Never in the history of this country Never in the history of this country has the President had such vast and unlimited power as he has today. It has been often exercised through agencies selected by him without great consideration of the invididual. Far too many instances of partisanship in the selection of these agencies ship in the selection of these agencies are known of all men to give point to the President's disclaimer of thought of party in this appeal. The people have restrained protest against arbitrary exercise of power in their anxiety to win the war. The power which the President has was voted to him by the People of the potential by the People of the peop him by the Republicans in both houses. They manifested no partisan desire to withold it, in spite of the knowledge that it would tempt the use of it for partisan purposes.

The great measure for which the president can clear easily as well in this way.

President can claim credit in this war are the two draft acts. The first he could not have secured but for Republican support. The second he did not initiate until four months after he had first rejected it and until after Republicans and certain Democrats he had proscribed for differing with him had forced it upon his reluctant attention.

Says Statement is Untrue

· But for the Republican Congressionnal support that he has had in this war he could not have conducted it to its present status. He charges Rethe chaires with seeking to take the choice of policy and conduct of this war out of his hands by putting it under instrumentalities of their

own choosing.

The dijeulty with this statement is that it is not true. The mere mention of the name of Julius Kahn and his work in this Congress answers every reflection the President makes on the Republican minority.

What the Republican leaders at-temptaed to do was to furnish the President with an executive organizatrestoent with an executive organiza-tion by which he might carry on the war more effectively. There was not the slightest suggestion that he was not to appoint those who were to ex-ercise the powers under his superercise the powers under his super-vision and direction. He did not wish to delegate power to his appointees sufficient to enable them to achieve

what had to be done and so objected.
In the end he was driven to do in
more awkward way that which
months before the Republicans morth awkward way that which months before the Republicans sought to give him effective machinery to do. Thus the War Council of Mr. Baker passed into innocuous desuetude, while Stettinius and Goethals, first rejected, were given requisite power.

Alleged "Lamentable" Waste

Thus Denman was put forward, withdrawn, then another, then another and finally Schwab was given the unrestricted chance to push the making of ships. So with aviation, a lamentable waste and failure came first and then Ryan with requisite headship and authority is doing the job.

then kyan with requisite headship and authority is doing the job.

What was it that stimulated a reform of lamentable methods and delays in clothing, rifies, machine guns, artillery and ammunition but investigations in the Senate Military Committee of Republicans and a few wilful but nestricite Europearts?

mittee of Republicans and a few Wiful but patriotic Democrats?

The patriotism and usefulness of the Republicans as a minority in winning this war stand out so clearly as compared with that of the leaders of the Democratic majority that the Republicans may well go to the people on the issue which the President raises.

on the issue which we raises.

Nor is there any more real weight in the President's plea that an election of a Republican Congress will injure the cause of the country in this war abroad as a vote of want of confidence in his prosecution of the war. dence in his prosecution of the war.

Invokes Faith of Allies The intelligence which he says the

European peoples have, has enabled them to see that an election of a Republican Congress will mean a more certain prosecution of this war to an unconditional surrender than if the President shall secure a flouse and Senate who will only do his will and second his desires.

The shiver which went through the hearts of the American people when the implied proposals of the President's first note for a negotiated peace were so quickly accepted by Germany was shared by all the brave but suffering peoples of our allies. For reasons apparent to all, the real expressions of feeling in respect to President Wilson's utterances in England and France are restrained. But when the torrent of American public opinion compelled a gradual return toward a demand for unconditional surrender the joy of our allies was unrestrained. They know that a verdict at the election for a Republican House will end forever the dangers which seemed to face a negotiated peace.

Instead of obstructing the Presi-

Instead of obstructing the President and our allies in winning this war and a dictated peace, nothing would so discourage the Germans and hearten our allies as the return of a Republican Congress.

MILLIONS ARE DUMPED IN THE SOUTH

Domination by South Clearly Shown by Appropriations for Cantonments

In passing out the appropriations for army camps and cantonments the Democratic administration gave \$190,306,091.34 to sixteen states south of the Mason and Dison line and only \$200,559,222.01 to all the other states. The division of the original appropriations by states was as follows:

priations by states was as follows: Alabama, \$61,386,145,36 Arkansas, 15,409,572,56 Florida. 7.278.201.24Georgia, Kentucky, Louisians, Maryland, 28,710,845.85 8,375,239.90 6,240,474.65 39,187,441.87 Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, 4,518,761.39 5,174,646.07 19,045,284.95 76,672,100.00 Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee. Texas, Virginia and West Virginia, 32,652,744.11 176,163,472.61

\$490,306,901,34

Total, \$490,306,991.34
These original appropriations have recently been increased by over \$105,000,000 making a total of approximately \$600,000,000 that has been or is being spent by the United States on camps, cantonnents and military plants in the South.

A cantonment was located at Louisville, Ky., at an initial cost of \$83,875,279. This cantonment was located there in spite of the recommendation of two military commissions to the contrary. Army authorities recommended the use of Fort Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis, where the Government already owned ample ground for the cantonment and where there was in existence quarters large enough to accommodate a vast number of troops. Indianapolis was also admirably adapted for the site of a cantonment by reason of its railroad facilities and a belt line.

reason of its railroad facilities and a belt line.

Louisville is the home district of Representative Shirley, Democratic chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. I consville got the \$3.375,279 cantonment and Indianapolis, the choice of the military experts, got a \$582,000 repair depot. On October 4, last, it was announced that Louisville was to get another cantonment, with an initial appropriation of \$20,000,000. This gives Representative Shirley two cantonments in his district involving the expenditure of nearly \$30,000,000 of the government's money.

What Rest of Nation Got

What Rest of Nation Got California.

	67.47000°00000
Illinois,	11,878,150.11
Indiana,	582,000.00
Iowa,	8,518,975,38
Kansas,	11,611,998.31
Massachusetts,	11,480,837.87
Michigan,	18,165,178,56
Nebraska,	549,266,00
New Jersey,	51,103,884.79
New York	17,818,965.30
Ohio,	36,116,364.04
Pennsylvania,	8,893,732,00
Vermont,	108,823.13
Washington,	8,750,647.68

Total, \$200,559,222.01 It will be noted that of the appropriations awarded states north of the Mason and Dixon line, New Jersey obtained over one-fourth of

DANGERS OF FREE TRADE

Washington and the Nation are beginning to wake up to the dangers of unlimited free trade such as is prominim... ised by Wilso... with Germany. 14 te Wilson in his terms of peace

In the 14 terms in President Wilson's peace programme, stated to Congress Jan. 8th, the third clause

The removal, as far as possible, of economic barriers and the estaball economic parriers and the escau-lishment of an equality of trade con-ditions among all nations consenting to the peace and associating them-selves for its maintenance."

This is a positive declaration that the treaty of peace must guarantee to Germany free trade with the United States without any tariff safeguards whatever to protect the Amer-ican laborer, manufacturer, farmer and business man from foreign competition in his home markets

Under such a policy Germany will buy raw materials in the United States, manufacture these materials in Germany and sell the manufac-tured products in American markets in competition with similar products "Made in America," by American manufacturers, without the slightest tariff restrictions for the protection of American labor, business and farm-

of American labor, business and farming.

No one doubts that in an open and unrestricted American field, Germany with her cheaper labor, will be able to dominate markets for many manufactured products in the United States, and will drive similar American products out of those markets, with the ruin of American manufacturers and harm to American labor swiftly following.

swiftly following.

American labor will never agree, and quite properly, to wage scales on a par with the comparative pittances paid to German labor before the war, hich undoubtedly will be paid after the war.

the American manufacturer, with the higher wages he must pay, can-not compete with the German manu-

facturer in many lines, if the United States is on a free trade basis. The greatest periods of prosperity that the United States has ever known have been Republican administration

that the United States has ever known have been Republican administration, with a protective turiff as the chief corner-stone.

The Republican party has never been defeated on a protective turiff issue when it presented such an issue to the electorate.

Free trade, absolute and complete, with all its tremendous ills, booms in the near future, under a continuation of Democratic rule.

A Republican House and Senate, elected in November, would be a guarantee to the people that a free tariff disaster would be prevented.

A Republican Senate would never agree to a treaty of peace giving free trade privileges to Germany.

Reconstruction problems after the war will tax the experience and the genius of the ablest men in the United States. It is well known that most of these men are Republicans.

PEACE QUESTIONS COME RIGHT HOME TO EVERYONE

Reconstruction Not Academic Prob-lem, but One Vital to Every Amer-ican

Not a Partisan Issue

Republican Citizens Have Right to Demand They Be Consulted

New York—The great executive heads of industry, whose offices are located here, are discussing what they would have to face in case they found themselves suddenly confronted by a declaration of peace. Many think their situation might be more serious than it was on the declaration of war. of war.

of war.

An idea of what these industries would have to contend with has been furnished by a writer in the New York Sun, who was asked the following questions:

"The new town of Hopewell, Virginia, contains an immense population all occupied entirely in the manufacture of explosives. Peace will undoubtedly cancel this town, and what are the inhabitants going to do? Where are they going, and how are

Where are they going, and how are they to get fresh jobs? What are the merchants of this town going to do? "What is going to happen to the hundred thousand war workers who have been added to the city of Bridge-

ort?
"What will happen to the huge

"What will happen to the huge plants now working on tanks, acropianes, shells, rifles and guns?
"What is to be the fate of the hundreds of thousands who are making army cloth and army shoes?
"How long will it take to re-fit the innumerable hospital ships for freight and passenger traffic?
"How long will it take for new credit books to be prepared throughout the world so that bankers will know what foreign merchant's credit is good?

is good?
"Do we know what American goods

by Roumania or Russia?

"How long will it take the Reconstruction Committee to find out how much and what sort of goods we

require and to arrange a system of credit for these buyers which should be bankable?

What of the "Little Fellow?"

What of the "Little Fellow?"

"How are shipping facilities to be distributed ofter the war? Is cargo space to be given to the highest bidder, and will the small shipper find the cargo space all taken up by his big competitor?

"Is the Government going to retain the control and management of railroads after the war? Shall we continue to pay the present enormous increases in freight, passenger and express vates?

"Will the manufacturer continue to pay excess profits taxes, or will he be allowed to use this capital to support and carry on his business?

"What sort of new tariffs are foreign counties going to place upon American goods, and will this tariff make it impossible for American producers to sell in the world markets?

"What sort of new tariffs must America have to protect her increased industry?

"What sort of new organization laws will be required? If industrial conditions in enemy and allied courtries are bad, are we to permit an America which may easily make American industry conditions equally bad?" American industry conditions equally bad?"

l-ih nitoo gtpa..p.'d sueayls

The basis of the answers to these questions, as well as to many others, must be furnished by congressional legislation. The Republicans in the present Congress are back of the Weeks' Resolution, calling for the appointment of the Committee on Reconstruction for the purpose of preparing a solution for the after-war difficulties.

Give the North a Voice

Give the North a Voice

However, the next Congress, which is to be elected November 5th, may well be called the Reconstruction Congress, and will have very largely to do with the solution of these questions. Under the present Democratic control of Congress it has been proven impossible to get through constructive measures, either for war or peace, except after long and costly delay. The nine million voters in America who voted the Republican ticket at the last election have practically lost their say in these vital matters. matters.

matters.

The only certain way for Republican thought to have an opportunity to expres sitself in solving the Reconstruction problems is for the party to gain control of the next Congress. Although the election may be fought out on many different grounds, one vital question actually to be settled on November 5th is this: Shall the vast problem of Reconstruction be solved by the Democratic alone, or by the two parties working in Washington in joint control?

What an Exporter Must Know. A needle factory had sent to Aleppo, Turkey, needles that were tied up with green twine. The Mahometan merchant who had ordered them returned the package, for the reason that the use of the green, the color consecrated to the prophet, for such a purpose was a decision of religion. Another con-signment of the same factory to China wrapped up in white paper was returned because the Chinese recipient would not accent goods packed in "pa-per of mourning." White is the mourn-ing color of the Chinese.

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

302 THAMES STREET

Two Doors North of Post on e

NEW PORTAR. I.

WALLE

All, PERSONS destrous at suvery water introduced into their test since or pie ces a business, should make explication to the alect, marked of the ces, and the ces, marked of the ces, m Office Heurs from an. In. to 3 p. m.

GUY NORMAN, Pressurer

ASK ANY HORSE Euraka Harness Grease Standard Oll Go, of How York

SIGNIFICANCE OF ARMY RANK

Explanation Concerning the Insignia of Various Officers That is More or Less Romantic.

Recause gold is a more precious metal than silver, not a few civilians centess ignorance of the reason for gold bars on a second lieutenant's shoulder straps and silver bars on those of a first licutenant. Throughout the rank of army insignles gold appears to be subordinated. Moss' Officers' binnual explains the significance:

"The second Heutenant stands on the level ground, looking up to his superiors at varying altitudes above blm. He begins to climb toward the cop, his first step being the lower bar of the fence, which position is typified by the one bar of the first lieutenont. Upon reaching the top of the fence the officer wears two bars, which represent the bottom and top hars of the fence, from which point he can now as captain survey the field. "From the fence, the officer must climb to the branches of the oak, the tree of might and strength. It is a long climb and symbolizes the marked difference that exists between the company and the field officer. The gold leaf on the major's shoulder strap symbolizes this position. The next step is to the tallest tree of the forest, the straight, towering, silver poplar, with no branches for many feet from the ground. Although this point of vantage is somewhat higher than that of the oak, it is not materially so, and the duties and responsibilities of the position are about the same. The officer is now among the silver leaves of the poplar, which fact is typified by the silver leaf of the Hentennut colonel. The silver eagle of the colonel symbolizes the bird that soars over the top of the towering poplar. The next step is the greatest of all: To the stars up in the firmament, far, far above the cagle's flight, which position is typified by the star on the general offi-

cer's shoulder strap." This description of the significance of our insignia of rank, is, of course, merely a romantic explanation.

Four Women and a Bear.

Discovering a big black hear at the mouth of a cave while on a fishing trip with their busbands, Mrs. O. Hartman, Mrs. Guy Henderson, Mrs. A. Bassett and Mrs. George Chadwick threw rocks at the animal until it refired into the cave, and the remaining three then kept guard while the fourth summoned

The party was without a gun, but after several hours an ancient musket was borrowed at a ranch several miles away. Meanwhile the women continued on guard, and whenever the bear attempted to emerge from the cave they drove him back with showers of stones.

Armed with the musket, Bassett crawled to the mouth of the cave and alming at the bear's right eye, fired. The musket burst without damage to Basselt and the build struck the bear in the left flank, inflicting a wound which caused death.

The bear is one of the largest of the black variety ever killed in this region. Jackson (Wyo.) Dispatch in Cheyenne Leader.

Where Turgeney Did Early Work.

The estate of the Russian novelist, Ivan Turgeney, which is reported to bave been sacked by pensants, lies in the low, marshy country of the government state of Touls. Some of the writer's early work was produced there though toward the end of his life Tur-Teney spent the greater part of his time in Baden-Baden or Paris and scarcely visited Russia. The infissace of his home, with its beautiful, prosperous estates and hard-driven peasantry was never quite forgotten by him, and toward the muzhiks especially—the patents, probably, of those who have just wrecked his property be had always an active sympathy. The heighboring capital town of Touls, set in the midst of agricultural lands, was constituted a gen factory by the Ozar Borls Godunov, and still devoted itself to the making of army rifles.

Enemy of Young Chicks. Lice are the worst enemy to the young chicks, and hot weather tends to increase their numbers unless drastle measures are taken to get rid of

NAVY SERGE DRESS

Frock That Is Charming for Woman of Any Age.

Bodice Cut on Surplice Lines; Trimming Consists of Narrow Facings; Embroidery in Platinum Gray.

A navy serge dress is necessary for every woman with a well-balanced Wardrobe.

There is no war shortage in serge, but the best grades are expensive The serge frocks now being designed are distinctive by their simplicity. There is no such thing as ready-made cheap trimmings, so that none of the dresses seen are overdecorated. Plain lines and handsome embrolderies in moderation are used.

The sketch illustrates a smart little rock that would be charming woman of any age. The bodice



Navy Serge Freck Trimmed in Platinum Gray.

is cut on surplice lines, and the trim ming consists of narrow facings and embroidery in platinum gray. The straight side panels may be cut in one with the frock, or they may be of the loose or flying variety lined through oot with platinum gray silk.

Many dresses for fall have no contrasting touch of color at the neck, while others will show the neck outlined by a tiny frill of some contrasting color, such as blue, platinum gray being an especially effective combina-Uon for navy.
Bands of slik braid, large and small

tucks and touches of emproidery done in wool or heavy silk are the nopular decorative touches for early fall wool febric frocks.

In considering wool embroidery, angora must not be overlooked, as it is easily applied and tremendously ef-

SHOULD PROTECT THE HANDS

Busy Housewife Can Have Beautiful Hands If Care Is Used In the Selection of Scaps.

The busiest housewife need never be ashamed of her hands if she will re-member a few simple precautions.

Do not use dish water or washing water scalding hot. Have as warm as can be comfortably borne. And do not use strong, coarse soaps. A little observation will show which soaps in-

jure the hands and which do not. Never let soapy water dry on the bands. wipe dry. It will he worth the trou-

A plain, pure white soap is much better for all tollet purposes than the most expensive scented or medicated soap on the market. And never neglect to rinse it off and wipe thoroughly.

Variations of Vests.

Vests are being worked out charm ingly in styles and pastel shades suitable for wear with the white cloth, slik or linen costumes. One such adaptation is the use of a tan vest, collar and cuffs with a brown rajab tailor suit; another, the use of a gray linen vest, frimmed with pearl buttons, with an old rose linen cost suit; and still a third, the daring addition of a cherry vestee, which sets off to perfection the smart lines of a perfectly plain, tallored sult of white

Flower Basket Bad.

A new little bead bag is shaped like a basket of flowers. The lower part is the basket, worked in colored head in a pattern like woven willow. Rising from it are the flowers, on a background of a neutral shade. The lower part is shaped just like the basket, with the outstanding ends in points at

How He Found War.

Willis-This morning you told me you had just returned from the war, and this afternoon I heard you admit that you had never smelled powder.i
Gillis—That's right. I fought the

Germans. All we ever smelled was chlorine gas, fluorine fumes and poison epray.-Town Topics.



PREPARE HOUSE FOR WINTER

Fowls Withstand Cold Air Much Better Than Impure-Ventilation of ... Much Importance.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)

Hens can withstand cold air much better than impure air. Don't shut the poultry house up tight at night to keep out the cold unless ventilation is provided. Hens will thrive better-and lay more eggs-lf they have plenty of pure air; not draughts. It is as neces sary to fowle as clean water and good

When hens are confined in badly ventilated houses, as is sometimes the case in cold weather, they lose vitality, produce fewer eggs, and often be come sick and stop laying. Good yen tilation is needed also to keep the house dry. In cold weather moisture collects on the walls and roof in a poorly ventilated house, making it very uncomfortable for the poultry to live in. When the temperature rises this moisture trickles down saturating the air and making the litter on the floor

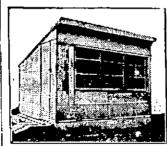
If the house is not overcrowded and is insufficiently ventilated for only, a day in cold weather, no great harm is done. In an overcrowded house conditions become insanitary in a few hours. Even in a house properly stocked conditions at the end of one day of impure air are noticeably bad and, unless promptly, corrected, grow steadily

Ventilation to provide pure air and dryness in a poultry house is simply a matter of keeping doors and win dows open as much as is necessary to keep the walls dry. Few poultry keepers have any difficulty in this until the temperature goes low enough to freeze water in the house. Then the tendency is to close doors and windows to keep the house warm.

This is the right idea, subject to the practical limitation that the house must not be closed so tight that the supply of fresh air is insufficient, and circulation of air is retarded to such an extent that moisture collects on the walts. The proper regulation of ventilation insures pure air and dryness, and keeps the house as warm as is practicable without the use of artificial heat, or special provision to absorb an excess of moisture. The adjustment of doors and windows to provide the conditions required must be learned by observation.

The general rule is to open doors and windows as much as is necessary to keep the house dry in cold weather, and to keep them wide open when water in the house will not freeze.

Cheap cotton cloth and common burhip are often used in some of the windows of a poultry house in place of glass. Cotton cloth is to be preferred for this purpose because it is cleaner and admits more light. When both cloth and glass windows are used the



Inexpensive Poultry House With Plen ty of Open Space in Front.

most common practice in cold weather is to keep the glass windows closed all the time; to open the cloth window wide on clear dars and close it as much as seems necessary at night and on stormy days. When the winters are generally mild cotton cloth is some times used in all windows.

lisually a house can be run with a good deal of ventilation in all but the very coldest weather. Birds can stand quite low temperatures provided their combs do not get frosted. Where there is much hard freezing weather the most effective way that has been found to keep a poultry house warm and dry is to place dry straw or hay, to the depth of a foot or more, overhead on a floor of boards laid as wide apart as may be and still hold the straw.

Dry straw will usually absorb all moisture, and so when it is used the poultry keeper must judge by the air in the house how much to keep doors and windows open. A breed that will not stand the temperature when ventilation is regulated in this way is not suited to the climate.

Use for Waste Products.

Full use should be made of waste products from the kitchen, the table and the foods on the farm range, for such material is excellent food for all kinds of poultry and will help to cut down the expense of feeding.

American Flyers.

This from Gen. William L. Kenly, United States director of military acronautics: "There is no higher type of the aviator in the world than the American. The courage and the ability of the American fiver have won full recognition, and we may expect him to play a more and more prominent part in the war as it continues, because, after few years of fighting, the man mover year than tof our allies have

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

PLANS TO BUILD STORAGE HOUSES

Wooden Structures Are Preferable Because Cheaper and Easier to Keep Dry.

ALLOW CIRCULATION OF AIR

"Dugout" Is Not Satisfactory on Account of Moleture—Foundation May Be in the Form of Pillars or Solid Walls.

(From the United States Department of

Agriculture.)
Sweet-pointo storage houses may be built of wood, brick, hollow tile, co-ment, or stone. Wooden houses are preferable, because they are chested and easier to keep dry than the other types. It is difficult to keep moisture from collecting on the walls of a costone, or brick house. Where such houses are built for sweet-pointo storage they should be lined with lum-ber so as to keep the air in the house from coming in contact with the masonry walls. It is best to build sweetpotato storage houses on foundations that allow a circulation of air under them. The "dugout," or house built partly under ground, is not satisfactory for storing zweet potatoes in the South, because it is practically imposable to keep this type of house dry, and moisture in the storage house will circume the crop to rot.

Foundation of House.

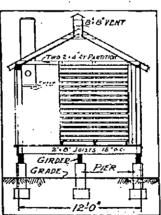
The foundation of the storage house may be in the form of pillars or solid walls and should be of such a height that the floor is about on the level of the bottom of the wagon bed, while the footings should be carried below the frost line or to solid ground. Girdees 6 by 10 or 8 by 8 inches in eise are usually placed on the pillars.

Where cement, brick or stone foundation walls are built, they should extend 18 to 20 inches above the ground level; and plates 2 to 3 inches thick and 8 to 10 inches wide should be placed on the wall. In using walls for the foundation it is necessary to: provide means for ventilation under. the house. This can be done by place; ing small windows in the foundation every 10 to 12 feet. Even where solid outside foundation walls are used it is advisable to use piltars for the cen-ter supports. The rows of pillars should be not further apart than 8 to 10 feet.

The space between the walls should be left open, because any material used to keep out the cold will absorb moist-Many storage houses have been built with sawdust, shavings, or similar material between the walls, but this practice should never be follow-Sawdust will take up moisture then once wat will never dry out. This moisture will keep the house damp and cause the walls to rot. The air space is a good insulator if the walls are made tight.

Ventilation Is Important.

Thorough ventilation is necessary in a storage house. This is provided by means of windows, doors, and ventila tors in the floor and through the roof. The openings in the floor around the stove preyent overheating the pointoes near the stove. The bottom of the



Cross Section of Small Sweet-Potato Storage House, 12 by 16 Feet.

windows should be within 18 inches or two feet of the floor. The windows and doors must be made so as to close tightly to keep out the cold. All windows should be made to open from the ontside, as the hins will interfere with opening them from the inside. Where glass windows are used, outside shutters are put on, and these should be well padded. Some of the windows should be made of glass, so as to admit light without letting in cold air, as it is necessary to have light when working in the house and in cold weather the house should not be kept

Arrangement of Interior.

The arrangement of the interior of the house depends upon the methods of storage used. Some growers store potatoes in boxes, crates, baskets, or hampers, while others store in bins. The smaller containers are to be preferred to bins where it is practicable to use them, because they eliminate considerable handling and reduce the amount of decay. Many growers store in the hampers that are to be used for marketing the pointoes. This is a satisfactory plan, as it requires no outlay of money for storage receptacles, and the packages for shipping must be provided in any event if the crop is to be marketed,

Task Well Worth While, "It takes a bln man to do the work Folly. "Let us be contented to do its chores." of the world," says the Philosopher of

Dally Thought. All things are less dreadful than they seem .- Wordsworth.

The House Without Clocks

By ELLIOTT FLOWER

(Copyright, The Frank A. Munsey Co.) Perhaps it is incorrect to speak of

it as the house without clocks. That depends upon your definition of a

If you consider anything larger than a watch that has a dial and moving hands as a clock, this house had several of them; but if you hold that a clock is not a clock unless it tells the time, why, this house had none,

There were only some clocklike

wedding presents that looked pretty. That is why Henry Homer Hoskins bought an alarm clock, and an-nounced that it was to be the autocrat in the future. He was tired of leaving the parley at 5:20 (by the parlor clock) arriving in the dining room at 5:45 (by the dining room clock).

It was most annoying and confus ing; and it was even worse when the maid rang the rising bell at precisely, seven by the kitchen clock, which re-sulted in getting Mr. and Mrs. Hos-kins fully dressed at 6:50 by the bedroom clock.

"Then, if it happened that break fact was served by the dining-room clock, there were more complications.

"There are many deceitful things about marriage," commented Henry Homer Hoskins, bitterly, "and easily



"I Am Running This Clock."

first among them is the wedding pres-It is seldom you se thing that combines so much of beauty and unreliability."

Thereupon Henry Homer Haskins set all the clocks by his watch and begån the task of regulating them. But in this he was discouraged by his wife.

"You're getting me more confused every day," she complained. "I used to know exactly how much the bedroom clock lost, so all I had to do was to remember when it was set and then take a pad of paper and a penell and figure out the hour. Now it loses one day and gains the next, and I have to hunt up my watch when I want to know the time."

Of course every one knows how hard it is for a woman to find her watch, when she carries it from one part of the house to another because she has no place for it in her house gown and yet has to refer to it from time to time.

So, after various experts had tinkered with the wayward clocks and falled to make them absolutely rellable, Henry Homer Hoskins brought home the alarm clock and declared himself in no uncertain voice.

"I am tired," he said, "of up before I wake up, of having breakfast before I get up, and of getting to the office before I start. I am also tized of constantly reaching for my watch to verify the rising bell, bedtime, the breakfast hour, the dinner hour and eighteen or twenty other things. I have here a clock that isn't pretty, but it is accurate, and it speaks in a lead tone. It is my purpose to manipulate this clock myself; no one else is to touch it, and in all matters relating to time I will not permit its decisions to be questioned. It is guarantecd."

For some unaccountable reason Mrs. Henry Homer Hoskins decided that this was a reflection upon her and her management, and she was not pleased.

The fact that twice when she had let her watch run down her husband had derived much amusement and satisfaction from the complications that ensued had a tendency to make her even more resentful, but ostensibly she bowed meekly to his will.

When a woman does this, it is time for her husband to lie awake nights looking for trouble, the rule among wise men being "the meeker she is, the greater the trouble"; but Renry Homer Hoskins had not the wisdom that comes with wide experience. "I desire to have rest, real rest."

he said. "I don't want to worry about the time; I don't wish to be forever wondering whether I am getting up tomorrow or the day before resterday. We will dispense with the rising bell and rely on the clock. Let the mald have breakfast at the proper hour, and we will be there."

That night he wound up the alarm.

and then set it-incidentally he set it off, owing to the fact that he wound up the alarm before changing the dial hánd.

"Do you think it necessary to notify all the neighbors that you have purchased an alarm clock?" his wife

asked sweetly,
"I am running this clock," he re

torted. The alarm informs us that it is time to get up before we have gone to bed," she suggested, "and the clock

is the sutocrat. "It will be after this," he answered doggedly. "I've got the hang of the

Barring the fact that he made a mistake of lifteen minutes in setting it, all was as it should be the first morning, and the second it was ab-

solutely correct.
"Now," he announced jebilantly,
"we have things down to a system Hereafter I pay attention to nothing but the autocrat."

"This is dusting day," Mrs. Hosking remarked. "Don't you think we'd bet ter put it----

"I think," he interrupted, "that it is only necessary to let it alone and say nothing. It is doing all right as it is, and I don't recall that your ideas have belped matters very much

So it happened that he was awake ened about one o'clock the following

"Shall we get up?" she asked sleepily. "The success has spoken."
"The blamed thing is crazy!" he

exclaimed, "Homebody must have been fooling with it." "I told you it wan dhating day,"

she returned, "and I saw the maid examining it with some curiosity." "Why didn't you say so?" he as manded.

"Interfere with the autocrat?" she asked with mild surprise. He gave an angry exclamation, and

devoted five minutes to setting it by the light of a match. But he forced to wind the alarm again.
In consequence, when he next woke up he found his better half standing

in the doorway, fully dressed. "Don't you think you'd better get dear?' ahe saked solicitousis "Breakfast was ready fifteen minutes

ago."
"Quest heavens?" he cried. "Why
didn't you call me?"

"The autocrat was to do that," she answered pleasantly, "and it would hardly do for me to interfere with anything so reliable. Nothing else is

to be depended upon, you know."

He recalled his oversight, and dressed hastly without further comment. But he was not in good humor. However, the clock worked to perfection for the three succeeding days, and his equanimity was restored. In fact, he commented with some pride on the fact that, for the first fime, the house seemed to be running on a system. Then, one morning as he was dressing, he noticed that his wife was excing him with idle curlosity from her couch.

"Sick?" he asked. "Oh, no," she answered. "Aren't you going to get up?" "After a while," she replied with a

"Laziness," he announced, "is come thing I detest.

"So do I," she asquiesced caroless ly, "but it's disagreeable to get up so long a time before breakfast." The full import of this remark did

not dawn upon him until he was all most fully dressed. Then he turned to her with a startled look and demanded to know whether anyone had heen fooling with the clock.
"Not that I know of," she an-

swered.

"Anything wrong with It?"

"I tilak not. But. you see," she went on lazily, "this is Sunday morning, and we therefore have breakfast an hour later than usual."

For a moment he could only glare "And you let me get up and dress

inyself!" he cried. "What can I do," she asked, "when

the autocrat speaks? A poor, unre-liable woman dare not dispute it." He picked the clock up and dropped it on the floor. Then he kicked it, and after that he put his beet on it.

"Mrs. Henry Homer Hoskins," he said with emphasis, "are you the authority and general manager of the housekeeping department of this fam-

"I thought the clock was," she re-

furned carclessly.
"There is no clock," he asserted.

"This is a house without clocks." "In that case," she replied, "I presume the responsibility fulls upon me, but please don't bother me until it is time to get up. It is very thoughtless of you to disturb me now."

Sometimes the English language seems very inndequate. Mr. Hoskind found it so then.

Most serious conditions, resulting from the influenza apidemic, in sev eral of the smaller communities in Maine became known to the officials of the Maine Liberty loan committee, through reports from local commit-ices. Swan's Island, Long Island and Otis apparently have been hardest hit of any of these communities. More than two-thirds of the entire population of the Island have been sick with influenza and over 25 persons have died.

Mrs. Ketay Howe Packard, aged 102 years, the oldest woman in Plymouth county, Mass., died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank E. Packard. Born at City Point, South Boston, when that section was made up of a scattering of farms, she was the daughter of Royal and Harriet (Howe) Oliver. She married Capt. William Packard of Quincy, who dled 38 years ago. At the age of 100, Mrs. Packard went by train from Boston to Plymouth unaccompanied.

Rorse drawn vehicles were responsible for more accidental deaths than automobiles during the past year, according to the annual report of the Mass state industrial board. Statistics compiled by the board showed 43 fatal vehicle accidents in which 23 of the victims were riding behind animals and 20 in motor cars. The percentage of accidents in industries was greatest among employes of iron and steel plants, being placed at 20.5, while textile employed ran second with a necessary of 15.5.

O'Shaunessy's Record

O'Shaunessy's Record

October 1, 1918, that day of all days in Congress, when the vote was to be taken on the fumous Adamson law giving an eight-hour day to all Federal Employes, and more especially to aid the great army of railroad employes in the United States, he was not present. He was there on the previous day, but ducked to Maine on the day of the vote. How can he claim such friendship for the laboring man when he "ducks" on the day when the woking man is coming into his own?

He was also absent August 1, 1916, when a vote was taken on the bill for relief to families of men drafted into the United States army. This bill affected, either directly or indirectly, every working man's family in the United States. Why did Mr. O'Shaunessy "duck" the vote of that bill?

On May 16, 1917, he VOTED

on May 16, 1917, he VOTED AGAINST giving an increase in pay to our soldier boys. There was a bill before Congress to give United States before Congress to give United States soldiers, who were to offer their lives on the fields of France, a raise in pay-from \$30 to \$36 per month, and for these who were to remain on this side of the Atlantic, a raise from \$25 to \$30 per month, O'Shannessy voted ACAINST the bill. In other words, he said, "Seldiers are only worth \$3 1-3 cents per day. Why give them more?"

he said, "Seldiers are only worth 83 1-3 cents per day. Why give them more?"

On December 7, 1917, when all over the United States men were watching Washington, to learn whether or not war would be declared on Austria, Mr. O'Shaunessy again ducked. War on Austria meant the saving of Italy and relief for that brave French army that was helping the Italians hold back the Austrian and the Hun. Everyman in the United States, of Italian or French blood, should see to it that O'Shaunessy is rebuked for his failure to go to the assistance of the brave soldiers from their native lands. May 4, 1917, Mr. O'Shaunessy voted against the Espionage bill. This bill was enacted to put the members of the I. W. W. in juil where they belonged, and to send German spies into internment prisons. It also put a stop to blowing up of our munitions factories, bridges, etc., which caused the murder of so many innocents. Why did he vote against such a bill?

May 12, 1917, he voted against the bill to authorize Teddy Roosevelt to go to France with a volunteer army. Since then Mr. Roosevelt's three sons have fallen, one of them in death and the other two wounded. Why did he want a great man like Roosevelt to stay at home? Was it patriotism that caused him to vote?

May 23, 1917, he voted AGAINST taxing the incomes of rich men. If he favors the poor man, as he claims, why did he vote against a bill that would make the rich man assume his proper share of the great war tax burden?

Why did he openly insult Representative Cramton of Michigan from the flow of the Harves addressed

Why did he openly insult Representative Cramton of Michigan from the floor of the House and use such language that he was forced to apologize and have his remarks taken from the records?

On the day when Congress voted to mcrease the pension of the Civil War veterans, why was he absent? Why did he duck on a measure that meant relief for men who offered their lives in 1861-65 in order that the United States might be a better place in which to live.

Why was he absent on a day when a

Why was he absent on a day when a was passed increasing the pension Spanish-American War veterans?

off Spanish-American War veterans?
Did he stay away to show his love for the men who in 1898 offered their lives in order that Cuba might be free, and who were willing to fight to death in memory of the brave lads who went down with the Maine in Havana harbor?

When bills were being passed to aid Civil War veterans, Spanish-American War veterans, and the boys who are now fighting for all of us, why was O'Shaunessy always against such patriotic measures? His record in Congress showed that he never took any interest in such bills, and even went so far as to vote against an increase in pay for our brave soldier boys: This action on his part should be remembered on election day when be remembered on election day when he is seeking the votes of the fathers and brothers of the very men whom

Why was it that he had to be forced to ston interfering with the forced to stop interfering with the Liberty Loan drive? After being informed that he was not wanted as a speaker, why did he insist on inter-fering with Liberty Loan rallies until public sentiment forced him to stop? Is that the kind of patriotism that is going to beat the Ilun?

Record of U. S. Senator LeBaron B. Colt

He was 32 years c judge during which he became very popular among people of foreign nationalities be-cause of his desire to make Ameripeople of foreign nationalities because of his desire to make American citizens of all who applied for such right. While other Circuit Court judges made it hard in many cases for foreigners to adopt the United Stetes as their legal residence, Judge Colt always worked with the idea that a man should be given all the rights and privileges of free America once he decides to become a citizen and abide by its laws.

Mr. Colt has been a member of the United States Senate for nearly six years, and since the entry of the United States into the war he has backed the President in every war measure, claiming that all partisanship should be cast aside and that all should concentrate all their energies on the winning of the war.

Mr. Colt voted for an increase in pay for our soldier boys from \$25 to \$30 per month for service in the United States, and from \$30 to \$36 for foreign service.

He voted for the armed neutrality bill which made it possible to arm merchant ships before the United States entered war with Germany.

He voted for the Espionage bill which has caused the jailing of members of the I. W. W. Organization and the internment of hundreds of people of German blood who were working against the interests of the United States. Since the passage of that bill, explosions in munitions factories and fires in plants making war material have almost ceased.

He voted for the resolution declaring war with Germany.

rial have almost ceased.

He voted for the resolution declaring war with Germany.

He voted for the bill that would have given ex-President Roosevelt the right to cross the seas with an army of his own to fight the German together.

beast. This bill was defeated, but Sensor Colt favored it.
He voted for the conscription bill that made it possible to send an army into Mexico to stop the attacks on the bordering towns and eitles over the Rio Grande in the United States. Pershing was immediately sent into Mexico, and put an end to the Mexican bandits.
He voted for the bill authorizing the loaning of money to our Allies to keep them from starving and to make it possible for them to continue making munitions to fight the Hun.
He voted for the bill to give a pension of \$100 per month to permanently helpless soldiers.
He voted for the bill to increase the pensions of widows \$25 per month.
He voted for the food control bill, which made it impossible for the big

the pensions of widows \$25 per month.

He voted for the food control bill, which made it impossible for the big dealers in food to hoard it in storage to force the price upward.

He voted for war with Austria in order that Italy, millions of whose sons are making the best citizens of the United States, might be saved from the advance of the Hun and his Austrian helpers. The passage of that bill made it possible to send an American army to Italy, where they will give an acount of themselves when the proper time comes.

He voted for the Overman bill to place all war powers in the hunds of the President. He was congratulated for his vote by the Democratic Vice President and Democratic Senator Overman. As a member of the Senator Colt's vote made it possible for the bill to pass. Otherwise, it would have been defeated in the committee room. This was the greatest bill passed to help the President in the conduct of the war.

He voted for the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage.

He voted for Government control

He voted for the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage.

He voted for Government control of all telephone and telegraph lines and in the Judiciary committee stopped all amendments that might take the strength out of the law, many of which were proposed by leading Democrats.

He believes that the working man should have full opportunity to share in the fruits of his labors, and that he should receive his share of the carnings which he creates. He feels that the future of the working classes should be made on a far higher plane than in the past and that the way to do this is to allow the working-man higher pay.

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NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

Probate Clerk's Office, Middletown, R. I., October 25, 1918. Estate of Martha J. DeShields

Estate of Martha J. Deshleids
WHLLETT hippincott, the Administrator on the estate of Maltitha J. Deshleids, single woman, late of said
Middletown, deceased, has this day filed
in this office his second and final account
with ratif estate, showing distribution
thereof, as ordered by the Probate Court
of said Middletown, for examination and
allowance by said Court, and has applied
to no to give due notice of the filing
and pendency of his said account according to law.

Netice is hereby given to all persons
interested therein that said account will
be considered and acted upon at the Probate Court to be held at the Town Hall
in said Middletown on Monday, the eighteerth day of November next, A. D. 1918,
at. one o'clock P. M.

ALBERT I. CHASE,

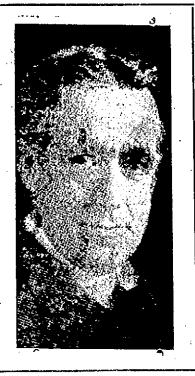
11-2-3w Probate Clerk.

Bird and Insect Workers.

The aris of weaving and rope and net making are practiced by some of the lower forms of life, notably among caterpiliars and spiders. The wear-er birds of Africa and India, which are a species of finch, construct wonderful nests out of leaves by sewing flem

Newport Needs Personal Representative In Washington

A Leader In Local War Work



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THE KAISER WILL LAUGH

If you Voters of Newport, at the Polls, on November ,5th, Repudiate Secretary Daniels' "Dry Order"

STAND BY THE GOVERNMENT THAT PROTECTS OUR BOYS

NO

Saloons cannot open, but do not give Pro-German BREWERS the chance to publish to the ends of the earth that Newport stands with those who would ruin our Boys.

Vote NO-Vote DRY

Vote for Men who will Ratify the National Prohibition Ammendment.

BOY W. S. S.

The Booze Man Always Votes. Do You?

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ILLUMINATING DEPARTMENT

449 Thames St.

Probate Court of the City of Newport October 18th, 1213.

Estate of Richard Donologe

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, October 19th, 19th,
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice
that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport,
Administrator of the estate of
MICHAEL, CURHAN,
late of said Newport, deceased, and has
given bond according to law.
All persons having claims against said
estate are hereby notified to file the sains
in the office of the clerk of said Court
within six months from the date of the
first advertisement hereof.

CATHERINE F, CURHAN,

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., October 19th, 1113.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives codice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Administrator of the estate of LAOYD E. JIAALL, late of said New Shoreham, decrared, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims signifies a said seate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the lifest advertisement hereof.

JOSIAH S. PROKHAM, JR.

10-19 Administrator,

yleworth promi, promi, por said estate in Rhode Island, said estate in Rhode Island, said ensed leaving estate in the State of thode Island and in said Town of New Bhoreliam, whereon said will may optate; and said copies and request are sectived and referred to the fourth day of November at two o'clock P. M. at the Probate Court Room, in said keep Shareham for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be midished for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN.

10-19-3t

to law.

All persons having claims against said state are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Coort within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

12-2 MARY M. CORSON

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